FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872. NUMBER 87.

CONGRESS.

Postal Cards Bill Passed—Morse Memorial Services—Indiana Contested Election Case Decided—Revising the Mining and Coinage Bill—New Railways—Military Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1872.

SENATE.

THE RAILWAY DEPOT QUESTION.

The Vice President presented the House bill confirming the act of the Territorial Legislature of the District concerning the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in Washington.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) opposed the bill, and moved that it be referred.

Mr. PATTERSON insisted that it ought to go to the District of Columbia committee.

Mr. CAMERON took the same ground, and advocated the bill.

This bill was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

NEW RAILWAYS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bills to incorporate the New Mexico Central Railroad Company and the New Mexico & Gulf Railroad Company, and grant to them the right of way.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the claims of the Pottawatamie Indians residing in Michigan and Indiana.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

Mr. CRAIGS presented a remonstrance of citizens of New Hampshire against a renewal of the patent of the Wilson sewing machine.

CANAL AND DYKE AT DULUTH.

Mr. WINDOM offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate such information as the department may possess respecting the canal and dyke at Duluth, Minn., and their effect on the harbor of Superior river. Adopted.

MILITARY BILLS PASSED.

To-day having been assigned for the consideration of the bill reported from the Military Committee, Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the committee, called up the following bills, which were passed:

To provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service without the written consent of their parents or guardians.

To provide superintendents for National cemeteries.

Declaring the lands of the Fort Collins military reservation in Colorado subject to pre-emption and homestead entry.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain certificates issued for fortification purposes at Lawrence, Kansas.

To reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

To extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty until January 30, 1873, and providing that all claims filed after the 15th of January, 1871, shall be deemed to have been filed in time.

To provide for the payment of women nurses during the war.

Directing the Secretary of War to audit and pay the claims of certain citizens of Glasgow, Mo., for losses by the burning of Government stores at Glasgow in 1864 to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Also a bill providing that all soldiers who enlisted prior to the 22d of July, 1861, and mustered into any regiment, company or battery which was accepted by the War Department, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars.

Also a bill to prevent desertion and elevate the condition of the army.

A bill was passed establishing a system of deposits, which provides that paymasters receiving deposits shall give bonds and account for the same as if public money.

A bill to pay certain Nevada and California volunteers was passed.

The bill from the House directing the payment of $90,000 to the officers and sailors of the Kearsarge was passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION AMONG SHIPPERS.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill to prohibit railway companies from discriminating among shippers in shipping facilities and freightage. Referred.

MORSE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with the committee of arrangements for the memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Morse, to be held in the hall of the House next Tuesday evening.

POSTAL CARDS.

Mr. HILL, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill for the use of correspondence or postal cards, to be used in the United States mails.

The bill authorizes and directs the Postmaster General to furnish to the public, at a cost of one cent each, including postage, open correspondence or postal cards, of good stiff paper, with postal stamps thereon; the cards not to exceed 3¼ by 5 inches, and to be of such quality and color for the address and the reverse side for the communication; all cards containing vulgar or obscene or scurrilous matter to be excluded from the mails and the party thereof to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. HILL addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL moved an additional section requiring the Postmaster General to advertise for furnishing cards and to give the contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed his fear that these postal cards would be used to convey libel and insult. He suggested that it should be left discretionary with the Postmaster General to adopt a card with a flap or cover.

Mr. TYNER said that the objection of Mr. Garfield had been fully considered by the committee. The result of the adoption of the flap card would be to cut off the bulk of drop letters in the principal cities, which now pay two cents, and thus cut down the revenues of the departments. He did not attach any importance to the objection that these cards would be used to disseminate slander, for there was the same facility for slanderous matter in envelopes.

Mr. POTTER moved an amendment requiring the card to be furnished with a flap or cover, and spoke in support of his motion.

Mr. FINKELNBURG did not think that this sensitive fear of libel and detraction ought to prevent the adoption of the proposed reform. He advocated the bill as reported by the Committee.

After some further discussion, Mr. RANDALL'S amendment was adopted, and Mr. Potter's was also adopted—83 to 44.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment providing that the postal card may consist of a single piece of paper or of card, with a flap or cover over the written face, as the Postmaster General may determine. Rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to lay the bill on the table, arguing that it would be only for the benefit of some contractor. The way to benefit the people in that direction would be to reduce the postage to one cent, and let the people use open cards or not, as they choose. Negatived.

The bill was then passed without the yeas and nays.

COMMITTEE ON MORSE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. E. H. Roberts, Palmer and Shober as a Select Committee on the Morse Memorial Services.

INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio), from the Select Committee on Elections, made a report in the Indiana contested election case, with a resolution that J. M. Wilson, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. Ordered printed.

MINING AND COINAGE.

The bill revising and amending the laws relative to mines, assay offices and coinage of the United States was then taken up, and Mr. HOOPER, who had reported it from the Committee on Banking and Currency, addressed the House in explanation of it.

After discussion, the bill was taken up by sections.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the first section, he declaring that the consideration of such a bill when no coin was in circulation was a farce, and exposed the House to caricatures in comic papers.

Mr. RANDALL replied, saying that the reason specie payment was not resumed is because the great national bank system was opposed to it.

Mr. BROOKS' motion was rejected—Yeas, 7; Nays, 141.

Seven sections were acted on out of sixty-nine, and the House adjourned.

DETROIT.

Unveiling of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

DETROIT, April 9.—The ceremony of unveiling of the soldiers' and sailors' monument today drew the largest concourse of people ever assembled in Detroit. All trains arriving since last evening brought immense loads, and vast throngs came in by every highway. The weather was most delightful, with the exception of a slight shower in the afternoon. The principal streets and buildings were splendidly decorated. The ceremony commenced with a procession, admirably arranged and maneuvered. Generals Burnside, Sheridan and Custar were warmly greeted by the vast crowd on their arrival at Campus Martius. Governor Baldwin, in a short and appropriate address, welcomed the defenders of the flag and the liberty of our country. He was followed by Hon. Austin Blair, the orator of the day, in a lengthy and eloquent address.

IOWA.

Snow Blockade Ended---Transferring Freight---New Railway.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 9.—The recent snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad is over. The snow plows are at effective work, and trains have had very little delay.

TRANSFERRING FREIGHT.

It is rumored that the Union Pacific have agreed to transfer freight and passengers by through trains with the Chicago, Rock Island & Railroad at the Union Pacific transfer grounds in this city. Transferring by the bridge is going ahead lively.

NEW RAILWAY.

The Chicago, Council Bluffs & St. Joe new project has been surveyed and laid out, and the material is arriving for a spirited prosecution of the work.

PHILADELPHIA.

Supporters of Hartranft.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—A delegation of one hundred and fifty veterans of the late war have started for Harrisburg to further the nomination of Gen. Hartranft for Governor.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Democratic National Committee Called—Victoria Woodhull's Husband—A Bank Put on its Good Behavior—Charges Against Judge Cardozo—More Corruption Disclosed—Brooklyn Reformers Disgusted—Horace Greeley's Position Defined.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1872.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE CALLED.

The meeting of the Democratic National Committee is called for Wednesday, May 8th next, at the residence of the Chairman, August Belmont, in this city. The usage is, says the *World*, to summon the committee by a private note, and not by a published call, in accordance with which the usual letters have been sent out by Mr. Belmont. Although the purpose of the meeting is not specified in the call, it is understood the object is to designate a place and day for assembling the Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The same journal adds that the procrastination of Belmont in this case has met the approval of the leaders of the Democracy. The delay seems to have been occasioned with a view to take advantage of the Cincinnati Convention results, which, says the *World*, may determine as to the time for holding the Democratic National Convention.

GREELEY'S POSITION DEFINED.

Horace Greeley prints the following in the *Tribune* to-morrow, as to the course of that paper in the forthcoming Presidential campaign:—"First—If there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in the field, we purpose to support that Republican ticket which seems to us most likely to succeed. Second—If the main issue in the canvass shall be protection against free trade, we shall, no matter as to the candidates, be found on the side of protection. Third—But if, as we hope and expect, there shall be two Republican tickets, and none other represented with any hope of success, we shall favor that one whose election will be in our judgment the most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and administration, substantial unanimity in upholding for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the law and hasten the return of fraternal concord and good will between those who were arrayed against each other in a sanguinary strife throughout our great civil war. Such is our position, and it will not be affected by the nomination of A or B, C or D, at Cincinnati, Philadelphia or elsewhere."

Greeley further says: "The *Tribune* will not be 'an organ,' and will print no campaign editions, whoever may be the candidates."

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE CARDOZO.

The charges against Judge Cardozo, as submitted by the Bar Association, is published. A statement is prefixed to the charges setting forth circumstances of the "Black Friday" gold transactions, in which suits, referred to in the first charges, originated the conspiracy to raise the price of gold and obtaining an injunction against the Gold Exchange Bank and having it placed in the hands of a receiver. There are ten specifications under this head. The second charge is in relation to the discharge of Blackwell's Island prisoners on writs of *habeas corpus*. The day was taken up with the Pearzall-O'Connor case and the Fourth-Fields divorce suit. The fifth charges the Judge with being guilty of corrupt conduct in appointing as referees certain favorite persons, with the purpose subsequently to allow to such persons extravagant and exorbitant compensations. The two Justices are charged in like manner with taking bribes to release prisoners, and one of them is accused of aiding a criminal to escape from jail. An indictment has been found against these Justices, and another magistrate is to be indicted for violation of duty. Revelations of fraud on the part of leading county officials are promised soon, which, it is expected, will startle the inhabitants of that county.

VICTORIA WOODHULL'S HUSBAND.

The sudden death of Dr. Woodhull, the former husband of the woman Vic. C. Woodhull, on Sunday night, in this city, was the occasion of a great deal of excitement among the Woodhull-Claflin clan. It seems that the deceased has been for a long time intemperate, and was addicted to morphine. Some of the family are very much excited, and expressed the opinion that the old man had been badly treated by the family. The Coroner, however, certified that the death was due to intemperance and morphine.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Committee of Seventy have issued an address to the citizens warning them not to relax their efforts for reform. They state that nothing **of a permanent nature** for the relief of the city and reorganization of its government and affairs has yet been consummated. The address seems to regard the defeat of the charter as inevitable, the citizens are urged, irrespective of party, religion or nationality, to organize reform associations for the purpose of securing a pure government.

A BURGLAR WORSTED.

A desperate struggle occurred between a private watchman named Hayes and a supposed burglar in East Fifty-fourth street, early this morning, in which the latter was terribly beaten. The injured man is lying in Bellevue Hospital, and it was reported this afternoon that his recovery was impossible. In his possession were found a set of burglar's tools, a lot of skeleton keys and a quantity of clothing, which are believed to have been stolen.

A BANK PUT ON ITS GOOD BEHAVIOR.

At a meeting of the Clearing House yesterday a report was submitted, showing the criminality of the Tenth National Bank in the matter of the lock-up of money. The sentiment of about one-third of the meeting favored the expulsion of the bank from the association, but a resolution was adopted which simply puts the bank on its good behavior in the future.

INVESTIGATION OF JUDGES.

The Judiciary Committee have about finished hearing the testimony against the judges. Last evening Col. Richard French testified to having been obliged to sell the property at the ring valuation, which was something less than $5,000,000 of its value, and that by the transaction Gratz Nathan made $27,000, as counsel fee; another $27,000 went to the other members of the ring.

CONSOLIDATION RECOMMENDED.

The Committee of Seventy, last evening, recommended the consolidation of all parties to secure good municipal government. The Common Council memorialize the Legislature to allow the election of delegates to a convention of citizens for the purpose of framing a new charter for the city.

IMPURE KEROSENE.

The Fire Commissioners have been hunting out dealers in impure kerosene liquid and other compounds ever since December last. Altogether three hundred and thirty complaints have been made against them. The result will be a virtual extermination of all sellers of impure kerosene.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

The notorious Jack Shepard and John Hathaway were arrested to-day, charged with being concerned in the burglary of dry goods in Philadelphia on Saturday. The goods were shipped to this city by the Adams Express, and the burglars were caught while demanding them.

JUDGMENT DECLARED ILLEGAL.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that judgment against Anna E. Burns for manslaughter, by abortion on Mary Russell, was irregular, on the ground that the December term of the Court of Sessions by Recorder Hackett was illegal.

"LIBERAL" MEETINGS.

The *Tribune* says that Senator Fenton will probably address a meeting of Liberal Republicans at Cooper Institute on Friday evening.

Carl Schurz is to address a meeting of German citizens at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening.

TRUE TEST OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

At a Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday there was an animated discussion by Revs. McAlister, Dickinson, True, James and Willie, upon what constituted a true test of membership. The question was adjourned over.

BLACKMAILING CASE IN COURT.

The case of Emma R. Couch, who was indicted for conspiracy to blackmail Rev. Dr. Carter, was called this morning in the Court of General Sessions. Neither the defendant nor her counsel appeared. A bench warrant was issued for her arrest.

FATAL ROW.

Last night, during a row in a grocery store in Williamsburg, Simms & Hockolman, proprietors, beat Thomas Gilroy so badly that he died this morning. The murderers were arrested.

SHAKSPERIAN MEMORIAL STATUE.

The inauguration of the Shaksperian Memorial Statue, which was to take place on April 23, is now postponed until June, on account of the non-arrival of the statue.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Orange Judd and J. Ockershausen have been elected delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which soon meets in Brooklyn.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn have fixed upon the 18th of June for the annual regatta, the course being around Gedney Channel buoy and return.

OBSCENE LITERATURE DEALER ARRESTED.

Charles Conway, a Brooklyn obscene-literature dealer, was arrested to-day, and the Mayor ordered him to be prosecuted in a New York court.

BROOKLYN REFORMERS DISGUSTED.

The Brooklyn reformers are about disgusted with their attempts to remedy the abuses in that city, and say that their efforts are failures.

THE REGATTA.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club this year will take place in July, and will extend to Portland, instead of only to Boston.

SCHOOL BOND FORGER ARRESTED.

Henry C. Coles, *alias* Ritterband, was arrested yesterday for complicity in the Allentown (Pa.) school bond forgery.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

The payment of a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to the Guardian Savings Bank's creditors commenced yesterday.

JERSEY CITY ELECTION.

Returns from the municipal election to-day in Jersey City have not yet been received, but it is conceded that O'Neil (Democrat) is elected Mayor.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, has reduced the expenses of his department $925,000 since New Year's.

DENIAL FROM DANIEL DREW.

Daniel Drew, in a card to-day, denies that he has anything to do with the lock-up of money.

AQUATIC.

The Atalanta boat crew start for Europe next Saturday for the coming international contest.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

George Dietz, a prominent German journalist, died here on Sunday night.

OIL CITY.

Mass Meeting of Oil Men.

OIL CITY, April 9.—The great mass meeting here to-day met at 10 A. M., but transacted no business, because the Executive Committee could not make up its report before noon, so it adjourned at 11:30 to meet at 1 P. M. A handsome and well received speech was made by Mr. Miner, of the Washington Committee, favoring an unbroken front and a closed market to any of the parties of the late combination until it is certainly known that the spirit as well as the bodily form thereof is dead and buried beyond the possibility of resurrection. This sentiment was received with tremendous applause, for it is undeniably generally believed that the combination is still operative.

The expression of the meeting was strongly condemnatory of the propriety of the two or three sales made to the Standard Oil Company, though no direct reference was made by names or items. Yet the reference was made and the inference was unmistakably unfavorable.

The Executive Committee reported that as there no longer exists any combination to interfere with the natural channels of trade, as applied to petroleum, the oil markets of the oil regions are declared open to all, the same as before the advent of the South Improvement Company, or, in other words, the combination which was entered into between the railroad companies, and many of the refining interests, especially at Cleveland and Pittsburgh, in contriving compacts and agreements between the parties to that combination have been abrogated and their charter taken from them, all of which was conclusively shown at the meeting. The report of the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted. The blockade has been of forty days' duration.

Later—The Executive Committee have reported in favor of removing all obstructions to the sale of oil and of opening the markets to all comers. This decision is regarded with much favor by the producers, as they generally feared that a continuation of the lock-out would bring them to bankruptcy. Some addle-brained, non-interested parties who do not own any oil are quite wrathy over the result of the convention, but they are in the weak minority. The oil market is now open to all purchasers, even to members or ex-members of the South Improvement Company. Thus ends the fight in a surrender. S.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Florence.

—The Welland canal is expected to be open to navigation on the 20th instant.

—Joseph Prince, insane, on Monday, in Trenton, fell through a hatchway, a height of forty feet, and killed himself.

—The Bavarian journals deny the truth of the report that King Louis has been betrothed to the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

—A portion of the Schuylerville bridge over the Hudson river was carried away on Monday night by the break-up of ice in the Battenkill and Hudson. The ice was of enormous thickness.

—A break has occurred on the Delaware and Hudson canal two and half miles above lock No. 51, on Neversink. The break is fifty feet long and sixteen feet below the canal level. It is estimated that it will take at least ten days to repair the damages.

—A Washington special says it is understood the French Charge D' Affairs, Bellenot, has been recalled at the request of our Government, in consequence of the offensive and sharp note of Secretary Fish on the matter growing out of the arms investigation.

—A dispatch from Westminster, Carroll county, Md., says a terrible murder was committed in that county on Friday last. Abraham Lynn, aged twenty-seven, was murdered at Stoop's Mill, and his body robbed of eight hundred dollars. Lynn was running the mill, and the body was found in the sink of the mill with the skull frightfully fractured with an axe.

—A Baltimore dispatch says that enough is now known of the Huston investigation, which the Methodist Episcopal Conference is conducting, to show that the charges against the reverend gentleman are serious and true. The members of his congregation are true. Mr. Huston preferred counter-charges against the principal witness against him, Rev. Dr. Muney, but they were groundless.

—A letter from Newton, Jasper county, Ill., dated April 6th, says that on that date a terrible tornado visited the vicinity of Newton, unroofing barns, demolishing houses and forests, and destroying life. It says the house of Ezra Mahany was demolished and Mrs. Mahany killed. This was eight miles south-west of Newton. One mile further it struck the house of Jas. Reed, demolished it, killing Mrs. Pape, Miss Hattie Pape, Luther Bishop, and Reed, and wounding seven others. Two miles further on its devastation ceased.

—A London letter says that the object of the visit of the Queen to Genany, though ostensibly to see her half sister, Princess Hohenlohe Langenberg, is really to look up a husband for her, as threatens the royal family. The story is that Prince Teck, son of Princess Alexandra, of Wurtenburg, has been accompanied in his late travels by a man known in London society, that Princess Teck, Princess Mary of Cambridge, who was born in 1833, and who is four years the senior of her husband, is so enraged thereby that she is about to apply for a divorce, to prevent which Her Majesty went to Baden.

Accident to Miss Hosmer the Artist.

Miss Anne Brewster writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*: Last Tuesday at the hunt, Bruno, Miss Hosmer's excellent horse, while following the hounds, swiftly passed over a piece of soft, turfy hill and lurched his mistress off. By some strange mishap her foot was caught in the stirrup. The horse's blood was up and he dragged Miss Hosmer thirty yards at least. She had the presence of mind to say "Whoa! Bruno, Whoa!" as she fell, otherwise the excited animal, feeling her body knocking against his hind legs, might have drawn off and with one blow of his hoof ridded himself of the obstacle and her of life. Presently she became disentangled, and the horse flew of like an arrow after the dogs. Now, her groom, rode after Bruno and brought him back. Miss Hosmer was "picked up for dead," but she soon came round and pluckily remounted Bruno, saying, with her quick, ready wit, contemptuously,

"Humph! I came out for a run, not for *frog*."

She followed the hounds, came in at the death, and as she said, "We had one of the best runs of the season, and as we came home we larked it over two or three fences." But a day after she felt very much bruised in the morning. Tuesday we felt quite anxious about her. To-day, however, I had a note from her, saying she is doing well, is in her studio, and expects to be out with the hounds on Monday.

*NOTE.—A drag, in hunting parlance, is when they feign the scent of the fox by dragging a herring or a rag dipped in some sort of liquid that smells like the fox, along the ground, so as to deceive the dogs but have the sport. It is, however, considered *infra dig.*, I believe, and quite worthy of contempt by true lovers of the hunt and sport.

THE *London Daily News* says that Prince Bismarck is about to summon to Berlin an International Congress, to discuss the present postal arrangements of the world; and he is prepared to lay before the members the following proposals as a basis for negotiation: 1. That all the States of Europe, Russia and Asia, Turkey in Asia, Canada, the United States, Algeria, etc., shall form one postal union. 2. That throughout this union there shall be adopted a uniform rate of postage of two pence per half ounce. 3. That throughout the union, newspapers, printed matter, patterns, etc., shall be conveyed at the rate of one penny for every two ounces. 4. That to all countries not included in the Postal Union double the above rates shall be charged. 5. The uniform registration fee any where in the world shall be two pence. The *Daily News* thinks the scheme feasible, and one to which England should consent if other nations concur.

THE Rev. Maurice Day, who has been chosen by two-thirds of each order of clergy and laity among the Synodsmen of the diocese of Cashel, and becomes, therefore, the new Bishop,—the first "elected" in the Irish Church—is known for much zeal as a leader of the "Evangelical" Episcopal divine in Dublin, where large numbers attended the parish church of St. Matthias, where he preached. He has no reputation for erudition, but has been an active and useful parish clergyman, and the "anti-Ritualist" party are delighted at the choice made, as strengthening among the bishops the section in favor of prayer-book revision. Dr. Day, however, is a man of great good temper, moderation, and impartiality.

HERE we have report of a muscular Christian indeed: The Rev. Mr. Ward of Potter's Mills, Cumberland county, Me., (of what persuasion theologically speaking we are not informed) had an appointment to preach in a neighboring village. Terribly raged the storm, but the vigorous apostle, upon snow-shoes, proceeded to the point of duty. He certainly should have found a congregation as large as Mr. Beecher's, but he simply found no congregation at all. So with his finger he traced a benediction on a snow drift, and made the best of his way back to Potter's Mills. The reverend gentleman deserves, the next time he makes such an effort, to find at least "two or three gathered together."

THE San Francisco *Post* says the experiment of crossing the buffalo with domestic cattle has been tried with highly satisfactory results. The animals produced are large and strong, the chief objection to being that at no ordinary fence stops them for a moment, and that they love the water so much that they will swim and sport in it even when it is full of floating ice, and they will jump down high embankments for the sake of revelling in the liquid element. When properly cared for the animals make delicious beef, and their hides, when soft tanned, are as much superior to the buffalo robe of commerce as wool is to shoddy.

MR. WM. B. ASTOR is reported to have made a further gift of $100,000 to the Astor Library.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Allegheny County Delegation.

GEARY IN BAD HUMOR.

Promise of Philadelphians.

HARTRANFT THE CHOICE.

Caucus Last Night.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

(Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 9th, 1872.

Things commence to assume a positive shape, and it requires no prophetic gift to foretell what the result of to-morrow's Convention will be. I have carefully examined into the situation and unhesitatingly assert that Hartranft will be nominated on first ballot; perhaps by acclamation, as all opposition to him appears to have either actually faded away or is dying gradually out. Contrary to the general expectation, Col. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, will be called upon to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, a body that will certainly be conspicuous for intelligence and respectability. It must be confessed that no enthusiasm for Hartranft, or indeed for any other man, has thus far manifested itself, but I presume it is because the weather is so inclement, to-day being marked by a dull, heavy, lazy rain, that fell almost continuously all day long. Many outspoken delegates depreceate the probable nomination of Hartranft, feeling that the Republican party power in the State will be fearfully jeopardized when he is placed in position as the leader of the rank and file. However, the cardinal principle of a free government is that the majority shall rule, and disappointed or rejoiced, all should willingly accept the situation as it will be presented by the Convention.

The Allegheny county delegation, the members of which are all here, have agreed to present Hon. P. C. Shannon, Hon. Russell Errett, and H. M. Long, Esq., for place on the Committee on Resolutions; for Vice Presidents, Messrs. Arthur Hobson and M. W. Shaffer; for Secretaries, Thomas M. Bigelow and R. W. Morgan; on organization, Messrs. William Coates, Arthur Hobson and John Paul. They will also present the name of H. W. Oliver, Jr., President of the Common Council of Pittsburgh, for delegate to the National Republican Convention of Philadelphia, from the XXIId Congressional District, with Hon. A. H. Gross, President of Select Council; Alternates, Hon. M. S. Humphreys, S. Schoyer, Jr.; Elector, Henry Lloyd, Esq. The following are the approved delegates from the XXIIId District: Hon. James L. Graham, Henry M. Long, Esq.; Alternates, Messrs. S. A. Neale, W. J. Gilmore; Elector, J. J. Gillespie; Member at large of Constitutional Convention, Hon. D. N. White.

Ed Scull, Esq., editor of the Somerset *Herald*, will probably receive the nomination for Auditor General, as he is very strong among the delegates. Mr. Mercur stands the best show so far for the nomination to the Supreme bench.

Gov. Geary is in a very bad humor over the Evans Investigating Committee report, and in revenge on the Republican party, threatens to withhold his signature from the Apportionment bill, but for what reason other than malicious spite I am thus far unable to learn.

The Philadelphians say that they will give 20,000 majority for the state ticket next fall. Those fellows have a knack of making promises, but not so much so in redeeming them. But we shall see what we will see next October.

SECOND DISPATCH.

To-night a caucus was held and largely attended. I have not much that is new to communicate to you. My first dispatch will stand good for anything that I might now, at this later hour, telegraph to you. Here is the substance of the resolutions that were framed to-night and endorsed by the caucus, which beyond doubt will make up the platform of the party for the coming important cam aign.

1.—Strongly reasserts and reaffirms a constant and unwavering devotion and fidelity to the Republican party, and the hallowed principles that it upholds and maintains.

2.—The Democracy are not to be trusted, inasmuch as they have refused to heartily endorse the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution, and the country can only be safe when its affairs are managed and its power is concentrated by and in the Republican party.

3.—It is of first importance to the welfare of the country, and the laboring masses, that home industry should receive full, fair and adequate protection from the general Government in the way of a well devised tariff.

4.—Deprecating any further subsidizing corporations whereby the valuable inheritance of all the people, the public lands, are wasted away, and calling for a reform in this direction.

5.—Congratulating the people on the speedy and steady reduction of the national debt through the wise and economical administration of affairs by the President and his cabinet.

6.—Recommending the repeal of all internal taxation before reducing the tariff rates on foreign productions, and favoring the early repeal of all duties on the necessaries of life.

7.—Cordially commending President Grant to the people and unqualifiedly endorsing his successful administration, and heartily recommending his renomination for the high office he so worthily fills, and pledging the majority of the people of Pennsylvania to support him.

8. Approving the wisdom, dignity and prudence that has marked our national intercourse with foreign powers.

9. Congratulating the people of Pennsylvania on the fact that a Constitutional Convention is to be held, which promises to insure so much to the good of the great State.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The caucus has adjourned.

Hartfanft has seventy-five delegates. Rutan, of Beaver, will be temporary chairman, and Reeder, of Northampton, permanent chairman.

Everything is very quiet. It is raining very hard to-night. H. M. L.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, April 9.—In the House bills were introduced to authorize and compel cities to appropriate as streets portions of turnpikes and plank roads terminating therein; to provide for the appointment of two Commissioners of Fisheries by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to see that obstructions that hinder the propagation of fish shall be removed, and also to provide for stocking streams with certain kinds of fish, and to prevent their destruction. It was thought that petitions or remonstrances had been presented on all sides of the temperance and liquor questions, but this afternoon a petition was presented asking for a law making it a penitentiary offense to get drunk or sell or give away intoxicating liquors, and to allow a drunken man to be a witness in evidence, thereby compelling the liquor seller to serve one-half the time in the penitentiary.

In the Senate bills were introduced to authorize municipal corporations to construct railroad machine shops and to rent or lease the same.

KANSAS.

Railroad Difficulty—The Bridge Celebration.

LEAVENWORTH, April 9.—A difficulty has arisen between the Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, which threatens to greatly interfere with the programme for the celebration of the completion of the bridge on the 18th inst., by the former company to permit the latter to connect with their track. The trouble grew out of the alleged cutting of rates by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The Missouri Pacific, however, have, as an accommodation to the people of Leavenworth, consented to allow a connection of the track to be made for one day only, and all arrangements for the bridge celebration will be carried out as originally designed. The North Missouri and Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs roads are arranging to run trains over the bridge into Leavenworth.

CARLISLE.

Local Option Bill Decided Unconstitutional.

CARLISLE, PA., April 9.—The local option bill passed for the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, was by Judge Junkin, presiding Judge, held to be unconstitutional, and licenses were granted as if no such law existed.

THE CAPITAL.

Dr. Howard's Case Presented to the Spanish Government—Sales of Arms and Navy Department Investigation—Bonded Warehouses—Supreme Court Decisions—Contested Election Case.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1872.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE PRESENTED TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The State Department has received advices from the Charge D'Affaires of the United States at Madrid, that the case of Dr. Howard has been presented to the Spanish government. The Spanish government has called for telegraphic reports from Cuba on which action may be taken. Howard meanwhile will remain at Cadiz. Orders have been given for his good treatment.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

United States vs. Ballard.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The question in this case was, whether or not Ballard, as collector for the district of Cuyahoga, Ohio, was entitled to retain for his own use moneys received by him from owners of steamers and from engineers and pilots under the act of 1852, and by virtue of the act of June, 1864, fixing the salary of the collector at $1,000, and allowing in addition thereto the fees collected, provided the aggregate compensation did not exceed $2,500. Judgment below was for Ballard, and is here affirmed.

Traders' National Bank of Chicago vs. Campbell, assignee in bankruptcy.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. In this case the Court hold that the confession of judgment by the firm in favor of the bank was an act of bankruptcy, and that the bank obtained an unwarrantable preference over the other creditors by the act, and they must pay over to the assignee in bankruptcy the moneys received in pursuance of the sale under the confession. It is also held that where such a confession is obtained by means of threats of arrest, amounting to a sort of duress, as was alleged in this case, still the person must be held for the consequences of the act as if it were in all respects voluntary.

East Saginaw Manufacturing Company vs. the city of East Saginaw *et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Michigan. The Company claimed exemption from State taxation by virtue of the act of the State of 1859, encouraging the formation of salt companies by exempting them from taxation, and providing for an allowance of bounty to them of ten cents per bushel after the manufacture of a certain number of bushels. The act of 1851 limited the exemption to five years, and the company brought suit to have the levies of several burned and sunken steamers were washed away. That of the Champion floated under the suspension bridge and sank.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate arms committee met to-day. D. B. Trimble, of the firm of Poultney, Trimble & Co., testified that Poultney had paid Markley $10,000. Witness knew nothing of the particulars of the transaction with Markley.

General Frederick F. Dent was sworn and examined by Senator Schurz. He testified that he holds stock in the United States Regulation Arms Company. He knew only one other officer of the army who holds such stock, and he is in Texas. He did not tell a gentleman in the anteroom of the White House that he wanted to dispose of the Remington stock.

Question.—At the same time did you not inform him that it was good stock, as the whole south would be armed with the Remington guns?—Answer.—I did not. I am sure. I do not know anybody in the army or out of it who holds Remington stock.

Question.—Does the Regulation Arms Company manufacture arms?—Answer.—No; they have not means enough to establish a factory. They have they contracts. The object was to manufacture arms to sell to anybody who wished to buy.

Witness could not tell when the committee was organized; but it was some time before the commencement of the present national administration. (By Senator Schurz).—The arms proposed to be manufactured are the same as the regular troops are armed with, breech-loading Springfield guns. (By Senator Hamlin).—The President of the company is James H. Ingersoll. Witness never realized a cent from his stock. It is worth nothing. He did, however, say to a gentleman that he might have stock for almost nothing.

Captain Carlisle P. Patterson testified. He accompanied General Ingalls to the French Legation. His testimony corroborated that of General Ingalls on the same subject.

Peck was recalled and examined by Mr. Schurz. He said a friend of his had informed him that a Mrs. Mason could control the sale of arms, and therefore he had interviews with her. She is a Washington lady. She simply told witness that she could get arms, but afterwards denied him. She was to have an interest in the purchase. She promised to get from 100,000 to 150,000 stand of arms, but entirely failed. Witness had no dealings with Mrs. Mason, both at Washington and New York. The gentleman who brought about the interview with Mrs. Mason is not a Government officer. At New York he called to see her that he could get arms, as there was a market in New York. McKenzie being ready to buy arms of him. Witness did not remember showing a paper which he had brought to Mrs. Mason. Mrs. Mason did not tell witness she had relations with the Ordnance Department. She knew of a memorandum from McKenzie. Witness said some persons in the Ordnance Bureau authorized him to receive or return. He wrote to Mrs. Mason, (the letter addressed to his care), stating that she could not have arms. About two months ago witness burnt all his papers, and therefore could not produce the letter. Witness said his impression was that Mrs. Mason informed him that she visited the Ordnance Bureau and said to the officers there, "You sell arms, to ladies as well as to other persons," and the reply was "Yes," but she did not mention the names of the officers she had seen. She did not show him any paper from an ordnance officer, nor did witness believe she received any assurance, verbal or otherwise, from such officers.

Witness, in the course of further examination, said M. Bellonet, Charge d'Affairs of France, and the Marquis de Chambrun, raised all this muss to create sympathy for M. Place. Chambrun told him he did not believe Place was guilty. Chambrun said to him recently that he and witness had met a long time ago in New York and talked over this matter, this question would not have happened. The Marquis said to him, "There is no reason for you being on one side and I on the other; we should not be inimical." To which Peck replied that he would be as easy with him as he could, but he must tell the truth under oath. The Marquis, referring to the business in France, said he was very sick of the thing.

Senator Ames having asked what interest Chambrun had in the investigation, witness replied, "In behalf of Victor Perce, whose case has been appealed." Witness stated that he went to the Ordnance Department recently, and saw Col. Benet and several other officers, to inquire about Mrs. Mason, and learned from Col. Benet that he saw her once, when she inquired if they did not sell arms to ladies as well as to gentlemen.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigating Committee met this evening. D. Nobbett, a cabinet maker of Philadelphia, testified to supplying the navy with goods, but the Cattells had no interest, directly or indirectly, with the business; neither did any naval officer.

Ex-Senator Cattell testified that he was not interested with Nobbett, nor any of his family; never bought bricks to send to California, nor for any other purpose for the navy; had no interest in iron for torpedo boats; had no interest in John Roach's business, and known him only two months; none of the Cattells had any interest in Roach's business, never entered into any scheme for building iron ships. The first he knew of it he saw it in the New York *Sun*; was happy to say he had been for twelve years the friend of Secretary Robeson; made his house his home; had no connection with the navy indirectly with the Navy Department or any of its branches; never bought coal for the navy.

A. Boyd, plate iron manufacturer, testified to being connected with the firm

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

NOTWITHSTANDING the presence of the small-pox as an epidemic in the city of Philadelphia, its journals claim that the spring business of the merchants is unprecedently large.

THE serious illness of Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian, is reported from Boston. He is afflicted with pneumonia, with which he was threatened during his late engagement in this city.

HON. JAMES M. SWANK, the accomplished acting Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, has our thanks for favors at his hands. We are glad to learn that he is very popular with all who have business to transact in the Department over which he so ably presides.

THE WORK of colonizing Liberia by sending Freedmen from this country, although quietly conducted, goes steadily on. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, reports eighteen hundred applications from Freedmen for passage to Liberia sent in since January 1. The last company of two hundred and forty-four Freedmen have been pleasantly located at Arthington, the new interior settlement.

OUR advices from Harrisburg indicate that Hartranft will be nominated on first ballot for Governor by the Republican Convention that meets to-day at Harrisburg. Scull, of Somerset, a most acceptable man, will probably be nominated for the Auditor-Generalship, and Mercur for the Supreme bench. The convention will doubtless be all one sided, and we daresay that the opinions of our correspondent, as elsewhere detailed, will be confirmed in to-day's proceedings.

THE constituents of Gen. Negley doubtless were well pleased with his brave conduct on the floor of the House, on Monday, in repelling the groundless charge of Mr. Brooks, to the effect that he was a Wall street speculator in Union Pacific Railroad stock. Gen. Negley cannot very well be brow-beaten, neither can he be charged, with any shadow of truth, with either sharp or dishonest practices to enrich himself, and Mr. Brooks should be the last man to insinuate any such thing.

NO GENERAL strike exists in any department in our labor circles, but here and there we find isolated cases of unskilled workmen on the lockout. The employers are not in condition to permit any serious strike to gain foothold just now as they are over-crowded with work that cannot be delayed. All reasonable advances thus far asked by the men have been promptly acceded to in order to prevent a fatal suspension of business at this particular season of unusual prosperity. The probabilities are that all our great workshops will run uninterruptedly far out into the Summer season, as the very best feeling exists between the prosperous manufacturers and their employes.

WHY is not phonography introduced as a branch of study into our schools? It is certainly quite as important as some things which are now studied, and much more likely to be of practical use than a knowledge of telegraphing which some institutions boast that they impart, although what possible good it can be, save to those few who follow telegraphing as a trade, it would be hard to say. There is a constant demand for phonographers, which keeps far ahead of the supply, because it is generally admitted that it requires two years of application to become even a second rate practical phonographer, while telegraph operators grow up in the offices, and a large body is constantly ready to supply all demand for them.

In some of the Austrian public schools phonography is a compulsory branch of study, and the consequence is that you rarely meet a young Austrian man now, who is not a practical, though perhaps a slow, master of the art. It would be very easy to introduce the same study into our own public schools and to have our young people learn it, with no more trouble than they have in learning geography or spelling, although they would be acquiring a knowledge which would be a certain means of bread getting in the future; for any practical phonographer can make a living by it, while some experts earn as much as ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year, in the large cities.

Even for those who would not desire to practice the art professionally, a knowledge of the mysteries of short hand would be the source of a vast amount of amusement and satisfaction, and we think few, if any, would ever regret or regard as wasted, the time used in acquiring it in the schools.

THE EMBARGO on crude oil promises soon to be raised, as the producers themselves are disagreeing. The action of the ring-leaders in taking advantage of the situation to buy in, out of their riches, from impoverished operators the products of of their small wells and then selling out to parties antagonistic, according to their own setting forth, to their interests, shows that, after all, not much sincerity actuated the prime movers in the lock-out. We do not question the right of the Messrs. Fisher to have done just what they did do. Neither do we think that the producers have any solid basis whereon to rest their indignation against that firm for turning a few tens of thousands of dollars out of the situation. They might have known that they could not hold *all* their members in strict adherence to the letter of the bond to which they subscribed, for they thought it [illegible] been carried by some they could not command, that for the outset they were to [illegible] excitement they would [illegible] to reason. While thoroughly im[illegible]he matter, we venture to expres[illegible]on that the South Improvement [illegible]s as strong to-day as it was when the first excitement over its existence was raised in the oil regions. Can the Producers' Association say as much, when the leaders are falling out of line? An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and had the genuine producers known the fact at the outset they would have been richer men to-day and decidedly wiser. The fight is about over, and it will be a matter of curiosity to discover on which side lay the greater number of dead and wounded.

—A late dispatch announces that the blockade in the oil market has been raised and producers are allowed to sell to any and every buyer. The Fishers did the business. Now for breaks and speculations in oil. The campaign oil journals of the producers could not manage to keep up the lock-out any longer, and we sincerely sympathize with them in this the hour of their sorrow. The game of bluff won't win in every case.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Hardly a sufficient time has elapsed since the adjournment of the Legislature, to present a complete review of all its doings, but there are salient points which may be considered as well now as at any future time.

The first thing which attracts attention is the number of investigating committees which were appointed, and the work done by them. The most prominent two were the Committee on the Evans case, and that on Medical Colleges issuing bogus medical diplomas. The Evans Committee, from the importance of the subject, and the extent of its labors, was one of the most important which has ever been created by the Legislature, and if the results have not been all that could have been desired, they were all that were possible. The whole transaction has been thoroughly ventilated, so that no one who carefully reads the report and the testimony, can fail to arrive at definite conclusions. That the lost money could have been saved to the State had the Governor communicated to the accounting officers, and to the Legislature, the transactions of Evans as they were communicated to him from time to time, is now beyond all question. Why he did not do so, is for him to answer.

The committee on the medical colleges developed beyond all cavil the fact that two institutions located in Philadelphia have sold diplomas, for almost any price they could get, to men wholly unqualified to practice medicine. How many such bogus certificates are out is not known, but no doubt they are very numerous. The Legislature unanimously repealed the charters of both these institutions.

The public acts passed are of more than ordinary importance. Besides the annual appropriation law, there are four others of prime importance, to wit: The local option act—the act to provide for the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General by the people, in case of death or resignation—the act to apportion the State into Congressional districts, and the act calling a convention to reform the State Constitution.

The local option act, so called because it allows the people by a regular vote at stated times, to decide for themselves whether they desire persons to be licensed to sell intoxicating liquors in their midst or not, has been considered in the Legislature for the last three years, and passed the House in 1870 and in 1871, and became a law at the late sessions, having finally passed the Senate by one majority and being promptly signed by the Governor. As it passed the House each city, borough and township had the power to decide separately for itself whether licenses should be granted or not, but it was amended by the Senate to require the vote to be taken by cities and counties, but the amendments were so carelessly made that the meaning of the act is somewhat doubtful, and may require amendments at the next session to render it effective. The people are to vote at their municipal elections on the third Friday of March, 1873, in the townships and boroughs, and in the cities at the time of holding their next municipal elections. If the majority of all the votes in a county are against license, then no license can be issued to sell intoxicating liquors until the people, by a vote, reverse their decision. The vote is to be taken every third year.

The act to apportion the State into Congressional districts has been sharply criticised, as such laws usually are. It divides the State into twenty-six Congressional districts, in such a manner as to give the Republicans sixteen members sure, with a good chance of the seventeenth, and yet it was voted for and against by both parties, and cannot, therefore, be called a party measure. As several Republicans voted aga inst it in the Senate, it could not have become a law without several Democratic votes, which it obtained. Certainly, we have no reason to complain, and our Democratic friends have no right to complain of Republicans, as it was their own fast friends whose support gave success to the measure.

The most important act of the session, and the one which will be the most lasting in its results, is that calling a Convention to reform the State Constitution. The bill was reported in the House early in the session, from the appropriate committee, and only finally passed two days before the final adjournment. The contest in both Houses, and between the Houses, was on the question of apportioning and electing members of the Convention. The majority of the House was in favor of electing one hundred and thirty-three delegates as members of the Senate and House are now elected. In the Senate there were various views. Some favored Mr. Buckalew's cumulative plan, and others the limited vote plan, but all opposed the House plan.

The plan finally adopted was one presented to the House and supported by Mr. White, of Allegheny county, who was Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Reform. The plan is not cumulative, but what is called the limited vote plan—the same which is in force in England in electing members of Parliament. The number of members to be elected is one hundred and thirty-three, and they are to be elected as follows: Ninety-nine are to be elected from Senatorial districts, three for each Senator. In single Senatorial districts three are to be elected, each elector to vote for two. Thus in Lancaster county the Republicans will elect two and the Democrats one, and in Berks the Democrats will elect two and the Republicans one, and so on throughout the State, minorities in every district being represented. In our own county there will be nine delegates to be elected, each elector to vote for six if he choose. This will result in returning six Republicans and three Democrats, which will be certainly fair. Twenty-eight are apportioned at large to the State, each elector to vote for fourteen, and six are apportioned at large to Philadelphia, each elector to vote for three. It is believed by astute politicians that the Republicans will carry one and probably two Senatorial districts more than the Democrats, which will give the Republicans a small majority in the Convention, but it is a matter of no great moment, as there is nothing political in the questions to come before the convention. The great matter is the selection of the best men in the State to compose the convention. If this is done there can be no doubt of the result, as a convention so constituted and selected will have the confidence of the people of both the great parties from the first meeting.

There was about the usual amount of private legislation, of which Allegheny county had her full share. Nothing but constitutional prohibition will put a stop to this great and growing evil. Among the most important acts effecting our county is the new license law. As it passed the House the act was to take effect on the first of July. In the Senate it was amended to take effect on the first of May. There was no other amendment. This law is stringent in its provisions, while it places those who desire to engage in selling liquor on a perfect equality. Any person who complies with the provisions of the law can obtain a license. We understand that it meets with the approbation of both the friends and opponents of the liquor traffic. It is now taken out of the arena of politics, and that is a matter of gratification. There were other private acts of some note, but our space forbids further comment.

Upon a review of the whole session there is more to praise than to blame. The two Houses worked with a persistent diligence not often seen in Legislative bodies, and accomplished an immense amount of work in a less time than ever before, at least for a great many years. It has been the fashion to find fault with Legislative bodies, and they seldom receive a word of commendation from anybody; and yet all the laws which govern our Commonwealth, and protect the lives, liberties and property of the citizens, are the work of the maligned Legislators. These men are selected from every walk in life, and few of them have any experience in legislation, and it is not surprising, selected as they are, that some should be unfit and others venal, but in every Legislature there are minds of ability, intelligence and probity, as well as legislative experience, and ordinarily these are men of the greatest influence in shaping legislation. If constituencies were governed by the same principles in public as in private business, there would be more men of experience in legislative bodies, and there would be little or no reason to complain.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

POOR WOODHULL is dead and gone, and the coroner is to find out why. Doubtless a chief cause was plethora, which Webster defines: excess of Blood.

THE *Freiheits Freund* is trying to prove that the electric telegraph, the sewing machine and a few other things of that nature are German inventions. We fear that our good neighbor has undertaken rather a Sisyphian task.

It is not true that the proprietor of the New York *Sun* is about to go upon the stage; the only foundation for such a rumor is the fact that so many of his slanderous conspiracies have fallen in ruins about him recently, that he must have assumed the role of the melancholy Dane 'bout this time.

MRS. FAIR is to be tried again in June. Whatever the gentle murderess may think of it, it is not fair to the general public to have more than one trial of such terrible length, and all about the same thing. We are sated with the immoralities of the woman and would rather read about fresh sins than these stale ones revamped.

THE earth seems to be quaking through and through—from stem to stern, we might say, were we a bold navigator of the canal. San Francisco, the Queen City of the Occident, and then Antioch, the Queen City of the Orient, have taken their turns at the metropolitan ague. Altogether there seems to be less motion amidships than elsewhere, and we are glad we are here instead of off at the uttermost ends of the earth.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, in speaking of Mr. Farwell's new store, says: "The whole structure is magnificently built, and has given no evidences of weakness." We presume a house is expected to totter and crack, if not to crash down into a heap, as soon as it is built in Chicago. We do not know just what Chicago evidences of weakness are, but, in other places, a notice of that sort would not be regarded as evincing confidence in its strength.

THE New York *Tribune* in a column and a half of boasting about what it has done, claims, among other things, to have demolished the South Improvement company. What we want to know now is whether the choleric and bloody minded investigaters and indignationists of the "oil regions" mean to have revenge." There are two ways of getting this latter. Either they can send a committee on to New York to murder Messrs. Greeley and Reid or they can let the *Derrick* swallow the *Tribune* whole.

THE House of Representatives in the Legislature of Illinois has passed a bill allowing women to do as they please, or in other words, making them eligible for any occupation except jury and military duty. Of course these exceptions, like the forbidden fruit will at once become the thing most desired by the women who struggle. They may be hod-carriers, day-laborers, blacksmiths, or any thing else that is incongruous, but what is it all if they can't be militia men or jury men? Decidedly with those exceptions the world is hollow, the doll is stuffed with sawdust and they want to be none—of the other things.

THE *Volksblatt* (a German paper published in this city) really deserves a great deal of credit for its heroic efforts to grapple with American politics, which it does not seem to be at all able to understand, as the names are too much for it, as it showed when it spoke of "Soloman Chase" the other day, and now it thinks things are getting very "sultry," because the GAZETTE called upon the Republican Convention to nominate the best available man for Governor. If it will only live on for a few years more, and try right hard all the time, it may learn that it is considered right and proper to try to get good men nominated for office, and is not by any means a sign of corruption.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

In the opinion of English brickmakers, Brick-making is an extraordinarily important industry. Readers of *The World* may remember an account given by that journal some time ago, in which a most sad picture was given of the condition of the children employed in British brickyards, where they were brutalized mentally and degraded below the brutes physically. The picture was faithfully drawn and fully warranted; but recently Mr. Bruce has been waited upon at the Home Office by a deputation of gentlemen, who presented to him a petition of the master and operative brickmakers of Liverpool, Birkenhead and Blackburn, wherein it was requested that the Factory and Workshops act be so modified as to allow them to employ boys from the age of twelve years, instead of fourteen, as at from the age of twelve years on full time. In favor of such recommendation, it was urged that the education of children might be attended to during the winter months *when brickmaking was not carried on!* These worthy gentlemen who would make one believe that Napoleon was right when he called the English "a nation of shop-keepers," were met by Mr. Bruce with the assurance that it was not in his power to fulfill their desire, or to authorize the employment of children under twelve years of age during the long hours of labor known as "full time."

Two or three days since while the steamer Maccamaw was engaged in towing the Rebecca Clyde up the river to Wilmington, North Carolina, a rather remarkable incident occurred. A light-house boat, containing six men, was attached to the stern of the Clyde for the purpose of being towed up, and when off against Big Island, a few miles below Wilmington, a United States mailboat, coming from the sound up alongside with the intention of securing like assistance in reaching the city. Owing to the speed with which the vessel was going, however, the line which was thrown was not caught by those on the Clyde, and the boat in consequence was drifted astern of the vessel, and in between her and the light-house boat, when, by some sudden impelling force unaccountable to all who witnessed the strange freak, the latter boat, with the six men on her, was jerked clear of the water and passed entirely over the mailboat and alighted on the other side, and, stranger still, while the light-house boat was making this flying trip through space, one of the two men in the other boat, thinking she would surely be sunk, made a sudden spring for life and landed safely in the boat attached to the Clyde, leaving his companion to make the best way to Wilmington by himself. Neither of the boats were injured by the circumstance, and the boat that leaped so gingerly over the other actually shipped no water.

RUSSIA does not propose to inconvenience herself by too rigid an observance of the treaty of Paris, already broken in some of its most important provisions, without calling for more than an empty protest from any of the signatories. She now declares her intention of making Sebastopol stronger than ever as a naval station. According to the Moscow *Gazette* a special council of ministers and naval officers, presided over by the Grand Duke of Constantine, have agreed on the plans for a new works on the Crimean harbors. At Nicolaef a great shipbuilding establishment will be erected, and at Sebastopol a commercial port as well as a naval station will be built up. At the latter port there will be concentrated the means of fitting out and supplying ships of war. The eastern side of the South Bay will be given to the naval board, and the western to commerce. The experience of the last Crimean war has taught Russia the importance of fortifying the headlands, so that a hostile fleet could be kept at a distance from the port, and this will be done. Care will also be taken to protect such points as Balaclava and Eupatoria. This news is regarded in England as "ominous." One would think so.

PROBABLY no country is more afflicted by the system of adulteration, which enters into nearly every article in general use, than our own. Very little legislation has been applied to this growing evil, which really demands more attention from our law-makers than nine-tenths of the business brought before them. It would be difficult to select an article of common consumption in this city, which, were it to be analyzed, would not show a large proportion of adulteration in its constituent elements. A law recently introduced into England, providing for the appointment of public analyzers in town and country, produces considerable agitation in sugar-sanding and milk-watering circles. The penalty for adulterating food or drugs is a fine of $250 for the first offence, and six months' imprisonment at hard labor for the second. The penalty for selling an adulterated article is $100, and, after a second offence, the judge may have the culprit's name advertised at his own expense. Any purchaser may have an article analyzed by paying a small fee, which is returned and charged to costs of court if the examiner's report is adverse.

THE Thunderer, a British war vessel just launched, is thus described in a London journal: "She is a monitor, based upon American models, but with a view of removing the more objectionable features of the monitor system. Thus instead of having as low a freeboard as possible, a height of four feet six inches has been added to the hull above the water line. The turrets, instead of being exposed, are protected by a powerful breastwork; and, instead of being constructed upon as small a scale as possible, she has been built on a scale sufficient to enable her to carry the unprecedented armament of four 35-ton guns, with the capacity of storing during a voyage the extraordinary supply of 1,750 tons of coal. With such capabilities as these she has a burden of 4,500 tuns, a length of 285 feet, and an extreme breadth of 62½ feet; and, large as these proportions are, one of the few defects the Committee of Ships' Designs find in her is that she is not large enough, and that in future such vessels should be built upon a larger scale than either the Thunderer or the Devastation."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the Grecian Government has addressed a note to the Porte in which two demands have been strongly urged. The first of these is that Zwornik and Gakar shall be evacuated. These places are on the right bank of the Drina, and outside of the Gervian territory, as the frontier was fixed in 1833. They still belong to Bosnia. When the Turkish garrison abandoned the fortresses of Gervia in 1867, the late Grand Vizier Ali Pasha, promised also to evacuate these two places; but this was never done. The second demand referred to the junction of the Gervian and Roumelian Railroads. At the Vienna Railroad Conference the Porte promised to permit a junction at Alexinatz or Jankova-Klissura, for which purpose the well-known preliminary treaty was made with Baron Hirsch. Subsequently the Government of the Porte showed an inclination not to keep its promise. Now Gervia urges the fulfilment of the promise, as it cannot permit a highly important interest of Gervia to be endangered. The Grand Vizier gave a verbal answer to both points. It was polite but evasive.

THE report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Immigration, which was submitted to Congress on Monday, was a document of more than ordinary importance and merits a careful reading. It covers a period of fifty-two years, and gives for that time a condensed account of the immigration to the United States from the various countries of Europe. From the figures given it appears that from the German-speaking States the number of those who have set foot on our shores is 2,538,152; those speaking the French language, 385,157, and those from the Scandinavian countries, 303,665, making an aggregate of 3,226,974, and adding the wealth of the United States over two thousand millions of dollars. What the effect of the mixture of so large a foreign element with our native population has been it is difficult to determine. That it will ultimately affect our social habits and customs, and even our legislation, is more than probable.

AMONG the worst-paid workmen in the world are the English agricultural laborers. But these agriculturists have done an unprecedented thing by striking for higher pay. Some time ago the Scottish farm-hands struck and carried their point. Their success has spurred on their southern brethren. An Agricultural Laborers' League was formed, and, as soon as sufficient funds were obtained, a strike was ordered at Warwickshire. The other counties will follow suit as soon as possible. Their object will doubtless be attained, for, at this season of the year, the laborer is certainly worthy of his hire. The money expended before the farmers yield would probably buy sufficient ground to return ultimately ten-fold what the increased pay will amount to, but strikes are dear to the working-man's heart, and he is always ready to pay for his amusements.

THERE are many evidences pointing to a struggle between England and Russia for the possession of India, which is likely to come off perhaps even within this generation. Every new avenue of trade, whether railroad or canal, which is projected in Western Asia is now carefully examined in its bearing on this struggle. Just at present the project of the Euphrates Valley Railroad is strongly favored in England because of its strategetic importance in this anticipated contest, and an "Austrian officer of high rank," understood to be the officer who holds the highest rank in the Austrian service, has written a remarkable pamphlet in which the power of being able to hold this line is described as "a factor of inestimable importance in the problem of this great contest."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

(From the Massachusetts Ploughman.)

BARN ARCHITECTURE.

There are few departments of farming in regard to which we have more frequent inquiries than the construction of farm buildings, especially barns. No one can travel over the State and observe the gradual improvements which are taki ng place in the farm buildings without a feeling of gratified pride in this indication of enterprise and prosperity. Who does not remember the old Puritan barn, oblong in shape, of a size adapted to the extent of the farm, without foundations, without cellar, with an underpinning that allowed a free circulation of air around the legs of cattle and horses, the sides made perhaps of green hemlock boards that had shrunk so as to admit the wind and light and afford abundance of ventilation. These old settlings are occasionally met with at the present day, and they serve to remind us of the days of our fathers, and to increase our confidence in the power and endurance of our domestic animals.

It is gratifying to know that the march of improvement has begun. The farmers of the present day, many of them at least, have opened their eyes to the necessity of improvement, and no barns that are now built are furnished with a cellar, which is generally considered indispensible to convenience and economy in the management of a farm. An enterprising farmer would about as soon think of building a house without a cellar as a barn, for it is thought important to leave the wide cracks that formerly existed to let in the cold winds upon the stock and around the hay mow. It has been found by experience that hay keeps better in a tight barn and a close mow, than where it is exposed to sifting winds. Warmth saves food.

Besides, the details of construction are more carefully studied, so as to have everything arranged conveniently, while neatness and outside appearance are seldom overlooked. There are certain general principles which may be considered as of universal application in the construction of a barn. Some of them are alluded to in a very sensible and practical report on the subject submitted to the Berkshire Agricultural Society, by Mr. Owen Benedict, who, after enumerating and describing the many new barns which have been built in Berkshire county during the past season, and commending them as models to those who are intending to build, says:

"The four principal purposes to be accomplished in barn architecture are: commodious storage for the crops, comfortable quarters for the stock, convenient performance of labor, and economical saving of manure. Many of our farms have too many outbuildings, a barn here, a barn there, a granary in one place, a pigpen in another, and a hennery in still another. As a general rule it is more economical and convenient to have all the offices of the barn under one roof. Said an old and wise farmer to us once, 'many men put on more shingles than they can support. The same roof will cover a large barn and two stories as well as one story, and the less siding you expose to the weather the better.'—We desire particularly to commend basements to barns. They give a solid foundation on which the superstructure can be reared without fear of of its becoming lopsided or traveling off with the winter's wind or frost. They furnish warm stabling for stock, safe housing for roots, and shelter for manure. There is a difficulty, however, of securing warmth in basement stables at the expense of light and air, and consequently of the health of the stock. We have been in some basement stables where the air was so foul that we were conscious of breathing poison. No animal can thrive where there is not a good circulation of fresh air. This can be secured by having ventilating tubes run from the basement to the roof of the barn. With these should be connected tubes bringing in fresh air from some lower elevation.

"Next to air and food, we place sunlight, a essential to the health of the stock. The inferior animals as well as man delight in a sun bath. A cow basking in the sun and chewing her cud demurely with her eyes half shut, seems to be in the paradise of cows. Precisely what is the subtile influence which sunlight exerts on both vegetables and animals, chemists have been unable fully to explain, but that there is an influence, and a powerful and salutary one, all must have observed. The plant growing in the shade is pale and watery, deficient in vigor, flavor and mineral substance which give strength. To the animal the sunlight is still more important, as its organization is more delicate. If any one wishes to know how congenial to man is the light of heaven, let him be shut up in a dark room or dungeon for a few days. The farmer who confines his stock in dark stables day after day, is not only depriving them of much enjoyment, but of one of the great essentials to health and thrift. The stables should therefore be on the south side of the barn and be well glazed."

We are glad this subject is attracting increased attention, and we shall hope from time to time to present more or less minute descriptions and details of improved barns, some of which may serve as a guide for those who are rebuilding or building anew.

SPREAD YOUR MANURE.

The common practice, when hauling manure from the yard to the field, is to deposit it in small heaps of from one to two feet in thickness. In this condition fermentation, to a certain extent, takes place, and a great proportion of the growth elements of plants existing, are dissipated into the air and lost. If over each heap so left, a half peck of plaster (gypsum) could be sprinkled as the heap was deposited, this loss would be saved; but in the absence of this gypsum to hold the effervescing ammoniacal ether—the ground work of plant life—it is better to distribute the manure at once over the land; for when so spread out no heat or evaporation ensues, and at each and every rain, or dew, the best elements are dissolved and conveyed into the ground.

Farmers and gardeners, think over this point; for if there is any truth in principles, this is one, whereby you are daily losing at least one sixteenth to one-twentieth of the value of your manures by following an old practice.

LOOK OVER THE WHEAT FIELD.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: So long so dry, so cold, and so free of snow, as a protection to young roots, has been the past winter, that we imagine a large portion of the roots of winter wheat are injured if not destroyed. We are not disposed to croak, but if such is the case, then it perhaps becomes the farmer to consider what, if any, course is best to pursue, as a remedial agent. Had we a piece of wheat exposed and forward, as we saw a field a few days since, we should if possible strew it over with straw or some light litter. Leaf mould from the woods, or even leaves mingled with more or less dirt to hold them in place, coarse hog hay, potato vines, etc., and all applies, thinly over the ground and the wheat roots, would serve to shield and protect from opening heavy frosts consequent upon the breaking up of winter, as well as from the too brave rays of the sun, causing too rapid evaporation in the leaf, to be met by supply from the root.

SHOCKING INCIDENT.

New Zealand Cannibalism.

The trial of a New Zealand chief for the murder of two Europeans is thus described in a local paper, the Hawke's Bay *Herald*:

On Monday, 11th December, the trial of Kereopa was commenced before the resident magistrate at Napier. The Court House being too small to hold all the persons who wished to be present, adjournment to the council chamber, when several witnesses gave evidence. Pihana Tiwhai, sworn, deposed: I live at Opotiki. I know the prisoner. I saw him at Opotiki in March, 1865. I saw him and Patara. The prisoner had a basket with him. I found that there was a European's head in it. The first words that I heard him say were, "Friends, there is a word from my God to you. If any minister or other European comes to this place do not protect him: he must die: die! die!" Patara said next, "I am come to bring the new God to you. This is the true God. If a minister or European comes within these boundaries he shall not be spared." I know Mr. Volkner. He arrived about five days after Kereopa and Patara had come to Opotiki. He came by vessel. The vessel came up the river and lay close against the bank. As soon as the vessel came alongside, the Taranaki natives tied up the Europeans, Mr. Volkner and Mr. Grace, and led them away to the jail. I saw the whole transaction—I mean by the Taranaki natives, Kereopa and Patara and those that came with them. Next thing I saw was Mr. Volkner being led away. I could not see who the native was that was leading him; I was too far off. It was one of the Taranaki natives. My wife said to me, "Don't follow them; they are putting Mr. Volkner to death." I went away to a mill, near. In the evening I returned. I was told that Mr. Volkner was killed, and was shown where his body was. The body had on black trousers, boots, and white shirt. There was no head on it. I asked Kereopa to let me have the body to bury it. He said let the fowls of the air and the reptiles of the earth eat it. I saw Mr. Volkner's head, and that of another European, afterwards, at Opotiki, in a tent. E. Pina Pono, among other evidence, said: When Kereopa arrived it was dinner time, and he (witness) heard Kereopa say that "Mr. Volkner was to be given up, killed and eaten." On the following day they all assembled in the church. I was in the house and saw Kereopa in the pulpit with a war club in his hand. Then I heard him say that Mr. Volkner should die this day, and that his eyes should be eaten, and if any one refused to obey his orders he would cut their heads off; his tribe would be destroyed and their houses burnt." The same day Kereopa said: "Go fetch Mr. Volkner." The soldiers then went out, and I followed them. I afterwards saw the soldiers who had Mr. Volkner in their charge. I stopped outside the church. I saw the soldiers hand Mr. Volkner's head into the church. His head was wrapped in calico. I saw the blood oozing out of the calico. At this time Kereopa was in the church. Kereopa carried the head about, telling them not to be frightened to eat it. He said that the whole of the tribe who refused to eat part of the head would be destroyed. Another witness said: Mr. Volkner was brought to the church. After the talk was done there, he was led off to be hung. Kereopa gave orders to take him to a tree and hang him. The last I saw of Mr. Volkner was when he was being led to the tree. I went to my plantation. When I returned, Mr. Volkner was hanging on the tree. I went straight to my own house. After a short time I returned to the church, and saw Mr. Volkner's body lying outside it, without the head. Hanuaira Kerei cut the head off. Kereopa told him to do it. The head was put into the church through the window. Kereopa placed the head on the table, and took out the two eyes with his two hands. He said: "Listen, O tribe! this is the Parliament of England." Then he swallowed the eyes. After this the head was carried round to all the people in the house. I went out. I saw the body. Several other witnesses were examined, and the prisoner committed for trial.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer,
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN.
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

THE PRICE OF HEALTH,

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vaporish air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Nervousness is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy upstarts who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA,

A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching "the sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,

And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
New Spring Hats,
New Spring Bonnets,
New Spring Ribbons,
New Spring Flowers,
New Spring Scarfs,
New Lace Collars,
New Spring Neckties,

New Parasols

AND
SUN UMBRELLAS,
In all the Latest Novelties.

New Spring Shawls

CORSETS,
New Spring Skirts,
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Tucked and Embroidered.
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT

W.M. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
ARE NOW OFFERING MANY VERY
Handsome Novelties
IN
New Spring Goods,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Dolly Varden Chintzes,
Dolly Varden Reps,
Palermo Cloths, Princess Cloths,
Mikado Stripes, Cram Stripes,
Black and White Mohairs,
Black and White Alpacas,
Plain Mixed Mohairs,
Gray Mohairs, Japanese Silks,
Japanese Cloths,
Plain Japanese Poplins.

A BARGAIN.

AT 45c, ONE CASE

Japanese Cloth,

Equal in appearance and wear to Japanese Silks.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
White Cotton Trimmings,
Metternich Trimming.
Real and Imitation Laces,
Black Guipure Laces,
Silk Fringes, all shades,
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We desire to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our Stock of

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We have one of the purest stocks in this market and at prices as low as any.

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Buy and sell all kinds of
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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
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Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates, executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, April 8, 1872. }

The local demand for money continues active, and our money institutions of all sorts find it a difficult matter to answer the urgent calls from every quarter. The price of iron has risen to such enormous figures that double the capital is required to run our manufacturing establishments. They are forced, therefore, either to lean heavily upon the banks for the needed means, or declining urgent orders from all sections of the country, east, west, north and south, let their stocks run down where they can handle them with their own capital. The latter alternative is not to be thought of for a moment. The demand, though extraordinary, seems to be legitimate, and must be supplied, and every resource should be exhausted to supply the means and keep Pittsburgh manufacturers so far in the fore front, that competition in any other quarter will be useless. The Financial *Chronicle* of a late date has a valuable editorial based upon some figures furnished by Mr. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census. It appears from his figures that the true marketable worth of all the real and personal property of this country received an addition of of 9,000 millions of dollars in the decade, 1850-1860, and that in the following decade, 1860-1870, the addition was 14,000 millions or nearly six times the aggregate of our present national debt. This amazing rate of increase has never been equalled even in Great Britain. In this country the value of real over personal estate preponderates quite largely. It is just the opposit in Great Britain. Therefore the difference in the current rates of interest in the two countries, and the lack of floating capital in our own. The concluding remarks of the article in question are worthy of notice.

If, however, as we have said, this deficiency of floating capital is a sign of healthy and rapid growth, it suggests its own remedy. We must import floating capital from abroad. And here we see the mutual adaptation which Providence has established between this country and England to be reciprocally helpful to each other. We are rapidly advancing in wealth, but it is our fixed capital that is growing more rapidly than our floating capital. England's growth is precisely the reverse. It is a law of all safe, healthy growth in wealth that there must be an equilibrium between these two—between the growth of our fixed capital. To the want of this equilibrium, and to the feverish speculation thus fostered and fostering in the body politic, most of the panics and commercial revulsions in this country and in England from 1837 to 1857 were partly if not wholly due.

Our deficiency, therefore, is that which England, above all European nations, is in the best condition to supply. She has an overflowing abundance of surplus capital. Her growth is just the opposite of ours. She complains that her fixed capital supply, while the surplus floating capital grows with such rapidity as to create a frequent and dangerous plethora. Almost alone in Europe, England has had, for half a century and still retains, a sound currency, and her prestige as the great banker of the world has caused a large amount of funds to accumulate and concentrate themselves in England. Russia, Austria, Italy, Brazil, France, have a depreciated paper currency, and are unlikely therefore or unqualified to rival the prestige and money power of England. The evidence of the past shows that capital is every year concentrating itself more and more in London, and will do so hereafter. If blundering statesmanship on either side of the Atlantic do not prevent both countries will derive a larger share of the reciprocal advantages which each is so well adapted to confer on the other; and we shall have during the current year 100 millions at least of British capital invested in our best municipal, State and other securities. In this point of view, the detailed statistics about the securities contained in the volume before us, of which a synopsis is given above, we shall examine more at large next week.

Robinson Bros. No 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	115½	115½
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112½	112¾
" 1865	112¾	113
" 1865 new	111½	111¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	113	113
10-40s	108½	108¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115¼
Gold	110¾	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	98¾
Do Scrip	92	92
Erie	62	65½
Reading	117	116¾
Lake Shore	96½	96¾
Fort Wayne	96	96¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92½
Rock Island	111¾ (ex div)	112¾
Chicago & N. W.	82¼	82¾
Do. Preferred	93½	94¼
St. Paul, Common	62	61½
Do. Preferred	80¾	80½
Wabash	79	78¾
Union Pacific	38	38
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	48½
Pacific Pail	64	64½
West. Union Telegraph	73¾	73½
Adams Express	96¾	96¾
American Express	73	73
U. S. Express	71	72
Wells, Fargo	79¾	80

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	61¾	61¾
Penna. Allotments	58½	58½
Reading R. R.	58¾	58¾
Camden & Amboy	127	126
Lehigh Navigation	47¾	47¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	40¾	40½
Central Transportation	44¾	45
Empire Transportation	55	54
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh, City 6's	73¾	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾	93½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾	59
Philadelphia & Erie	28½	28½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	U. S. 10-40s	107¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	113
U. S. 5-20s '65	112¾	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, April 9, 1872.

Gold opened at 110¾@110⅝; declined to and closed up firm at 110¼@110⅝. Loans were made at from 7 gold to 1-16 for carrying. Clearances about $36,000,000. Governments quiet and firm. The situation on Stock Exchange was devoid of special interest. In the morning stocks advanced, but in the afternoon the improvement was lost, and in some cases the lowest figures of the day were made. Parties who bought yesterday and this morning on the theory that money would be easier were disappointed at the turn of affairs, and sold out during the afternoon. Late in the day there was a steadier tone to speculation, but the market was dull and had a tired aspect. The market closed dull and steady except Erie, which was strong, with sales at 65¾. The general market has been duller than on any previous day since the revolution in the Erie directory. Money firm to-day at ⅚ to 3-16. After bank accounts were made up, large lots were offered at 5 per cent. with no takers. Southern bonds quiet and firm.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 81, 115⅝; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64, 112¾; do '65 113; do new, 111¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 113. 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s 110, currency, 68, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95c; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 58; do old, 55; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 73¾; Quicksilver 39¾; Adams Express 96¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 79; American Merchants Union 72½; United States 72; Pacific Mail 64; New York Central 98¼; Scrip 92¼; Erie 65¾; do preferred 88¾; Harlem 111; do preferred 120; Reading 116¾; Michigan Central 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91¾; Fort Wayne 96¾; do preferred 94¼; Rock Island 111¾; New Jersey Central 109½; St. Paul 61¾; do preferred 80½; Wabash 78¾; do preferred 89; Fort Wayne 96; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 55; Chicago & Alton 116; do preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 48; C. C. & C. 90; Burlington & Quincy 132; Lake Shore 96¼; Panama 328; Illinois Central 130; Dubuque & Sioux City 85; Pacific bonds 101¾; Union 91; Delaware & Lackawana 108¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
TUESDAY April 9, 1872. }

ASHES.—Common soda 7 cts; refined (high test) 8; Nitrate, 5½; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES.—In fair demand, but unchanged; sales at $3@4 ₱ bbl for common to fair, and $4, 50@5.50 for good to choice.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales at 65@70 ₱ gallon for common to medium and 75@80 for good to choice.

BUTTER.—The warm weather has had its effect on trade already and notwithstanding the supply is not any larger than usual, prices are weak and we reduce our quotations to 27@30 for prime to choice. With a continuation of the present fine weather, pasture will improve rapidly, and a material depreciation in butter, soon, is generally expected.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull and prices are weak though without quotable change. 5@6 @8½; sales of two cars good green at 7 cts.

BEANS.—In good demand, and but unchanged $2,50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb. cans) $6@7 per case, according to quality. Tomatoes $4,50@5; corn, $5@6.50, the outside figure for Winslow's.

CARBON OIL.—Is still quoted at 35cts by the car load 2@3cts additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE.—Continues quiet and unchanged; Goshen 19@20; Factory, 17@18; Switzer, 16@18. New York market is reported dull with a strong pressure to sell.

COAL OIL.—Sales at 50@55 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5,25 ₱ case.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's still quoted at $16 @17 per bbl.—market almost bare of the common grades.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches continue dull but unchanged; halves 9@10; mixed 8@9; quarters 5@6; peeled 15@20. Apples steady at 8@9 for fair to prime and 9¾ for choice bright.

EGGS.—Continue rather weak and as dealers are still anxious to realize, prices are lower; we reduce our quotations to 22@23.

FLOUR.—Winter wheat flour is firm and prices have still further advanced; we now quote at $8,25@8,50; sales of 100 bbl, on track, at $8,25. Spring wheat flour is firmer but unchanged; the reduction in freight prevented it from going up too; sales at $7,50@7,75 for fair to choice. Rye flour unchanged at $5,50.

GRAIN.—There is considerable inquiry for wheat, and with continued light receipts, prices are firm and higher; we now quote red at $1,65@1,68—sale of one car at the outside quotation. White wheat may be quoted at $1,70@1,75, according to quality. The reports in regard to the oats market are very conflicting; some dealers report an improved demand and better prices, while others say that the markets are very scarce, and that no advance can be realized; quotations may be given at 47@49cts we were reported a sale of one car white at 48. Shelled corn is quiet and unchanged; sales of mixed in elevator at 40cts—a better held at 60. Ear corn is selling in a jobbing way at from 58@60. Rye is in light supply, and dealers are taking all that offers at 85. Barley is quiet, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote, spring at 70@75, and fall at 75@80.

GROCERIES.—The grocery market is devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. Trade is fair and steadily improving, and there is a good demand for almost everything in this line excepting coffee, for which the inquiry is, and has been for some time past, unusually light, and until the duty question is finally disposed of, no material or permanent improvement is anticipated.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; do A., 12¾; do B., 12½; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾; Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8½@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 16; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1,30.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4,50@4,75 per barrel.

HAY.—Continues very scarce, and the demand is apparently increasing; we continue to quote on wharf and track, at $25@30. Loose is selling from country wagons at $30@37, according to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Is coming in freely and prices are easier; we now quote at $1,70@1,75 per gallon.

ONIONS.—Sales were $2,50@3,25 per bbl, according to quality. Onion sets, $4,50@5,50 per bushel.

OILS.—No. 1 lard oil is easier, and we reduce our quotations to 82@83 cts ₱ gallon in a jobbing way.

POTATOES.—There is considerable inquiry and the supply in this market is very much reduced; good to prime peach blows are selling readily at 80@85cts per bushel. Early Rose, for seed, $3@3,25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Sales at 8¼@8½ cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; short rib sets; clear, 8¼cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do, canvassed, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged; $1,85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—As noted in our last report, there is considerable inquiry for both clover and timothy seeds, mostly, however, for small lots, and prices although a shade firmer, are unchanged; $3,50@ 3,75, per bushel for Timothy, and $3,00@3,50 for the latter. Flax seed continues scarce and sells readily at $1,85.

TALLOW.—Rough 8¼@9cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines quote at 87@88 for round lots; and 90@92 in a jobbing way. Common rectified 95@98.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
TUESDAY, April 9, 1872. }

Refined continues dull and neglected, and prices, as compared with yesterday, are a shade lower for all deliveries. Spot, or buyer first half April, 21¾c; buyer last half April, 21¾c; seller first half May, 21¾c; buyer, 21¾c; buyer last half, 22c; seller all that at 73@80.

GROCERIES.—The grocery market is devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. Trade is fair and steadily improving, and there is a good demand for almost everything in this line excepting coffee, for which the inquiry is, and has been for some time past, unusually light, and until the duty question is finally disposed of, no material or permanent improvement is anticipated.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; do A., 12¾; do B., 12½; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¾; Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8½@8¾.

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POTATOES.—There is considerable inquiry and the supply in this market is very much reduced; good to prime peach blows are selling readily at 80@85cts per bushel. Early Rose, for seed, $3@3,25 per bushel

HOME NEWS.

For Rent—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Countin Room.

A good route on all the morning dailies in Wilkinsburg can be bought at a very low figure. This is a splendid opportunity for a young man or boy. For particulars inquire of Mr. Swift, present carrier at Wilkinsburg.

The Great Fire.—To-day is the twenty-sixth anniversary of the great fire which, twenty-seven years ago, left so large a portion of Pittsburgh a mass of smoking ruins. Twenty-six taps from the tower bell will commemorate the event.

For Assembly.

It will be noticed that Capt. Harry W. Horbach, of Wilkins township, is announced as a candidate before the Republican Convention, for the office of Assemblyman. Capt. Horbach, besides his excellent military record as a Captain in the 83d Regt. of Pa. Vols., during the rebellion, is a very intelligent and capable man, an old-line Whig, an ardent, zealous and unwavering Republican, who always does faithful service in the party campaign, and withal, as genial and pleasant a gentleman as can be found between the rivers.

Livery and Undertaking.

Our readers in the lower part of Allegheny, or, indeed, in all parts of that city, are reminded that Messrs. Fairman, Taggart & Co., successors to Fairman & Brother, continue at the old stand, No. 260 Beaver avenue, to keep a supply of horses, carriages, buggies and hearses for hire, and also to give careful and prompt attention to undertaking, supplying all things needed for funeral obsequies, including coffins and, if required, all mourning goods and trimmings. The location of this firm is very eligible for a large portion of Allegheny city, and its enterprise should be rewarded by a liberal patronage. See their advertisement.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending April 7, 1872

Accident, 1; Burn, 1; Atrophy, 1; Bronchitis: Chronic, 1; Consumption, 4; Convulsions, 2; Croup, 1; Diarrhœa, 2; Disease of the kidneys; 1; Dropsy, General, 1; Dropsy, Ovarian, 1; Hemorrhage, 1; Inflammation of Brain and Men'g's., 2; Inflammation of Lungs, 5; Inanition; 1; Marasmus, 1; Measles, 1; Paralysis, 1; Premature Birth, 3; Purpura Hamorrhagica, 1; Small Pox, 7; Still Births, 1.

Of the above there were: under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2, 8; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 0; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 1. Males, 22; Females, 19; White, 39; Colored, 1; Total, 40.

National Sabbath School Convention.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as delegates to represent the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association at the National Sunday School Association to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, next week, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., and continuing until Friday afternoon, viz: Mr. Thos. Bakewell, Revs. J. D. Herr, J. H. W. Stuckenberg, Joseph King, W. T. Beatty, A. J. Rowland and R. T. Miller, and Messrs. B. C. Christy, J. H. Baldwin, Henry Lloyd, T. F. Scott, J. D. Carlisle and T. J. Gillespie. We are authorized to state, however, that it is not intended to limit the delegation from this county to the above named, but any pastor, superintendent or Sabbath school teacher desiring to attend can receive credentials entitling them to excursion tickets to and from the Convention, at about two-thirds the usual rates, and entertainment while there, by making application without delay, to the Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Gillespie, corner Eighth street and Duquesne way.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

The City Superintendency Question—The Matter to Come Again Before the Board.

The friends of a City Superintendency of Public Schools in Allegheny, seem determined to have the matter brought up fairly for decision again. It will be remembered that the question was raised at the last meeting of the Board of Control, and was the occasion of an exciting and interesting discussion. The subject was, at that time, pretty well canvassed, yet no vote upon the direct issue was taken, to test the feeling. It is proposed now however to bring the matter before a special meeting of the Board which is called for Tuesday, the 23d of this month. The reason for the special meeting is found in the fact that the annual election for a County Superintendent takes May, before the regular early in May, before the regular meeting of the Board, and if it is desired to have a City Superintendent in Allegheny, a decision must be made before that time, otherwise the plan if adopted, could not be put into practice during the next school year—and until the term of the County Superintendent expired.

The subject is engaging great attention in Allegheny, and the discussions of those interested evince great earnestness and warmth. A lively time is anticipated for the special meeting, but so far the result cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Meeting of Contributors—The Year's Work—The Institution in a Flourishing Condition—Election of Officers.

The sixth annual meeting of the contributors to the Homeopathic Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the Hospital building, on Second avenue.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Major William Frew.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Fraileh, read the annual report of the Committee, from which we make the following brief extracts:

The number of patients treated in the Hospital durinh the year was 310. Nearly 5,000 free prescriptions were issued from the Dispensary Department to patients outside the Hospital. There is an increase of nineteen patients in the Hospital, and over two hundred prescriptions to out patients over last year.

The total expenses for the year, including interest on the real estate debt, were $7,364.16. The liberal contributions of five or six individuals enabled the Committee to pay off a floating debt of nearly $5,000, which had burdened the institution for years, and for the first time since its organization, the Hospital is now free from debt, with a balance in its treasury of $157.93.

To the Almoners of the Fortification Fund, the committee acknowledges its indebtedness for the sum of $778.98.

Acknowledgment is made to the Ladies' Hospital Association for valuable assistance in the work of this Association. Thanks are also returned to the Ladies' Fruit and Flower Charity, for many favors, and to clergymen and members of the Young Men's Christian Association for conducting religious services on Sabbaths and upon funeral occasions, and also to the city press for favorable mention of the Hospital from time to time.

The estimated expenses for the present year are $8,000, and the estimated receipts, aside from donations and subscriptions, $4,650; leaving $3,350 to be raised by subscriptions.

Application had been made to the State Legislature for an appropriation of $10 000, to liquidate the real estate debt, and $5,000 had been received from that source.

The expenses of the Hospital for the year ending March 31, 1872, are reported at $7,364.16.

The report was accepted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. Geo. W. Backofen, Treasurer, was presented, of which shows the total receipts during the year to have been $11,515.15, and the disbursements during the same time $11,357.22, leaving a balance in the treasury of $157.93.

THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, Secretary of the Medical Board, reported that 319 had been treated during the year, with a morality of twenty, or 6¼ per cent. Of these there were from consumption, one from affection of the heart, 4 from injuries, these latter being in a dying condition when brought to the hospital. The number running in the hospital at the close of the year was twenty-three.

From the above report it will be seen that the institution is in a very flourishing condition, the floating debt having been paid, that of $5,000 on the real estate of the Hospital being the only debt remaining.

A vote of thanks was passed to the members of the Legislature for the appropriation made to the Hospital, to the press, to the Ladies' Homeopathic Hospital Association and the Ladies' Fruit and Flower Charity, was adopted, after which adjourned.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

After adjournment of the contributors, a meeting of the Directors was held, at which the following Trustees were elected:

Term to expire April, 1875—Hon. Wilson McCandless, William Metcalf, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Maj. A. M. Knapp., George Porter, J. H. McClelland, M. D., Geo. W. Backofen, J. C. Burgher, M. D.

Term expires April, 1873—O. Metcalf, Arch Capt. Wm. Crawford, Jr., T. B. Young, Edwin Miles, Chas. W. Robb, Esq.

Term expires April, 1874—Geo. Bingham, W. H. Malick, Jas. Hutchinson, Wm. T. Shannon, M. K. Moorhead, Thos. S. Blair, Esq., B. F. Jones, Wm. A. Herron, Esq.

Life Trustees—James B. Murray, Major Wm. Frew, Wm. Thaw, Andrew Carnegie and C. J. Clarke.

The Trustees elected the following officers: President, Major Wm. Frew. Vice Presidents, D. H. Fraileh and W. T. Shannon. Treasurer, Geo. W. Backofen. Secretary, J. H. McClelland, M. D. Librarian, T. B. Young. Solicitor, Chas. W. Robb, Esq. Executive Committee, J. C. Burgher, W. T. Shannon, Geo. Porter, J. H. McClelland, M. D., O. Metcalf.

The appointments by the Executive Committee, of Medical Board, Dispensary Physicians, &c., remain as they were last year.

The Theory of the Earth, containing an account of the original of the earth and of all the general changes which it hath already undergone, or is to undergo till the consummation of all things. By Thomas Burnet, D. D. The fourth book concerning the new Heavens and new earth and concerning the consummation of all things. The destiny of the present earth and the destiny of mankind; the new earth made glorious, and what will be the employment in that new and better world, and when that time will be. This is the somewhat unwieldy but expressive title of a reprint of the edition of 1685, made by Mr. Patrick M'Garr, of 71 Water street, Pittsburgh, who was so much pleased with the book that he has thus undertaken its reproduction and sale. The author, Dr. Burnet, lived from 1635 to 1715, was "master of Charter House School, and was one of the first to resist King James II. before the revolution which dethroned him. This work, which was once highly esteemed on account of the imagination and emotion and erudition displayed in it, was originally written in Latin. Mr. M'Garr has supplemented it with a carefully compiled table of scriptural chronology.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Stated Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Interesting Reports From Standing Committees.

The Central Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at the High School Building, at which the following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Wilkinson and President Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

City Superintendent Luckey presented his report, which showed the following enrollment and average attendance for the month of March:

Enrollment of males	4,879
Enrollment of females	4,647
Total enrollment	9,526
Average attendance of males	4,111
Average attendance of females	3,871
Total average attendance	7,982

The Superintendent reported the present management of the High School very satisfactory. The discipline has been greatly improved, new methods of instruction having been introduced.

The report called the attention of the Board to the fact that the City Councils are about to rearrange the ward lines throughout the consolidated city; and as, under the present school law, the boundaries of the sub-districts are the same as those of the wards, it becomes a matter of very great importance that the educational interests of the city be not overlooked in the proposed division. The Superintendent therefore recommended that the Board appoint a committe to present the importance of this matter to the city authorities.

The report was accepted.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. Jillson, the Principal of the High School, presented the following report for March:

Males enrolled	146
Females do	162
Average attendance of Males	127
do do Females	138

The report recommended the admission of a boy from McKeesport, who had stood an examination of 88 per cent. to the High School.

The report was received and filed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Sergeant, Secretary of the Board, reported having drawn warrants on the treasury for $19,293.60, for the payment of teachers' and officers' salaries, &c. Collections to the amount of $1,047, from non-resident pupils in the High School, were also reported. Report received.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Craig reported that the Finance Committee had secured a temporary loan of $25,000 wherewith to supply the immediate wants of the Board. An act of Assembly had been passed and was now a law, providing for a loan of three mills, in addition to the regular ten mills for school purposes, for the the payment of interest on school bonds.

Mr. Mitchell asked the Chairman of the Finance Committee what was the actual state of the finance of the Board.

Mr. Craig replied that at the 1st of June the Board would have a total indebtedness, taking into consideration the yearly tax, of about $41,000.

The bond of Mr. C. L. Magee, City Treasurer, for $50,000, as receiver and collector of school taxes, was presented.

On motion, the bond was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to approve.

THE GRACE MEMORIAL SOCIETY.

The Secretary read a communication from the Trustees of the Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church, with reference to a resolution passed by the Board at a former meeting, requiring the Society to pay for the use of a room which they were occupying in the School building, or they would be ejected. The paper stated that the Society was poor now, and could not afford to pay rent. They therefore requested the further use of the hall, free of rent, until such time as they would be able to pay for it, or get another place of meeting.

The communication was accepted.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the prayer of petitioners be granted, and the Society be allowed to occupy the building free of rent.

Mr. Craig moved to amend by charging the Society a nominal rent.

Mr. Hartman felt that he was personally interested in this matter, as a member of the committee who had the matter in charge. All that had been done in this matter had been done by the authority of and in accordance with the instructions of the Board. A committee had been instructed to collect the rent from the society for occupying the hall of the Miller school building. How can a resolution be adopted now, turning that rent, unless the former resolution be reconsidered?

Mr. Sterrett moved to amend Mr. Craig's motion by referring the matter to the Committee on the High School, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The amendment was accepted and the motion carried.

THE LEVY OF THIRTEEN MILLS.

Mr. Craig moved that, in accordance with the act of Assembly presented, a levy of ten mill for school purposes, and three mills for payment of interest on bonds, be made. The ayes and nays were called on the motion, and the vote resulted in sixteen for the levy to one against, as follows:

Mr. Aiken reported that the committee on Text Books had been regularly organized.

Mr. Nobbs, from Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported the additional intermediate teacher for the Minersville district.

The same gentleman, from the Evening School Committee, reported that the committee had established a new district in the Second ward evening school teaching, which made the total award for the yehr for the night schools $4,451.53.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Nobbs, from the Visiting Committee, stated that a meeting of the committee had been called, and at the appointed time he had been on hand, but that the other members had not put in an appearance. He had visited the High School, and found it in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Fleming explained that he had not received his notice of the meeting of the committee until three days after it should have taken place. He resided on Squirrel hill, and the mail communication between the city Postoffice and that point was not all that could be desired. He recommended that hereafter, when a member from a country district was expected to meet a committee, he be notified one week beforehand.

A recommendation was received from the Principal of the High School for the admission of a pupil who was being examined for that institution.

On motion, the reception of such pupil was authorized.

THE RE-DISTRICTING OF THE CITY.

Mr. Craig moved that Councils be requested to allow an advisory Committee to be appointed from this Board to confer with them in the matter of re-districting the city in wards, so that the educational interests of the city might be looked after. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell asked for an additional teacher in the Washington District. Referred to Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with power to act.

A number of bills were presented, and ordered to be paid when properly endorsed.

Mr. Craig stated that he understood the School Boards of the South Side were to have a consultation on the question of the time at which members would be admitted to this Board from the the new districts. He thought it would be well to have a committee appointed from this Board to meet with them.

It was explained that as consolidation would not go into effect until January 1st, 1873, there would be ample time to attend to such matters.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Young, Mitchell and Lewis were appointed Visiting Committee for the current month.

On motion, adjourned.

Public Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard appeared as *Sibrie* in The Mute Singer, a dramatization of Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie's well known novel of the Mute Singer, which itself was founded on one of Scribes sparkling comedies. As the founder, elevator, almost creator of English Opera in this country, Mrs. Bernard deserves the gratitude and support of our people, but she has little reason to rely on this; as she offers very great attractions still. As a comedienne she is very good, quite good enough to have made her mark as a star if she had not chosen to devote herself to the lyric stage. There she always appears in musical dramas in which her highly cultivated and powerful voice is allowed to do its share towards pleasing her auditors. We were sorry that last night found but half a house to greet her, but she played and sang in a way that we venture to say her audiences will increase every night during her engagement. Her voice is not what it was, but it is still delightful—much better, in fact, than that of any other lady on the stage who does not confine herself to opera, and she sang the Marseillaise especially, so well as to compel a double encore. She is an interesting one and well put on the stage. The barricade scene is very good and the support fair, especially that given by Mr. and Mrs. Hotto. The theatre itself is clean and handsome, scarcely recognizable by those who have not seen it since its renovation. The pauses between acts were much too long last night, but of course that objection will be oviated to-night, when the Mute Singer is to be repeated.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The audience at this house was even larger than on Monday evening, and all present were thoroughly pleased with the entertainment afforded, in all its details. Indeed the tastes that were not delighted last evening, upon the occasion of the second representation of the beautiful play of "Amy Robsart," as dramatised from Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth," must have been fastidious indeed. In it we have a good deal of romance, some sensation, some shattering of history, magnificent scenic effect, and first class acting. The performance passed off much more smoothly than on the preceding evening, some of the characters being much better up in their parts, and the enthusiasm of the audience reached its climax in the evening. In the *role of Amy Robsart*, Mrs. Bowers was almost perfect; while the other parts of *Leicester* and *Queen Elizabeth*, by Mr. McCollom and Miss Johnson.

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY OF ART AND DESIGN.—Some of the landscape paintings, portraits, crayon sketches, &c., on exhibition in the Art Gallery, are gems, in the true sense of the word, and deserve and will bear the closest scrutiny by persons competent to judge as to their merits. It were almost invidious to particularize, where there are upward of one hundred and fifty pieces of art, any and all of which are good. The gallery is open from nine o'clock in the morning until ten in the evening, and the courteous manager and his lady assistant are ever ready to make their services welcome, and to serve them to the best of their ability.

We have received from the publishers *The National Quarterly Review*, the *Contemporary Review* (monthly), *The St. Paul Magazine*, *Good Words for the Young Folks*, all for March. These are among the very ablest and most delightful of literary periodicals and contain a great quantity of good reading matter of the highest order.

BREVITIES.

THE RIVER MEN are laughing all over their faces.

THE "Allegheny" rose two feet in six hours yesterday.

WILL they elect a Secretary for the Water Commission to-day?

THE Eleventh ward steam fire engine went into service yesterday.

THE Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting Thursday night.

THE rivers had each over twelve feet of water last evening, and were rising.

THE Pittsburgh Fire Department will now go to the South Side in case of fire.

ALL the foundries, machine shops and iron mills of this city are crowded with work.

BUILDERS are rejoiced at the opening of spring and the bright prospects for a busy season.

ANOTHER delegation of local politicians left yesterday for the battle-field at Harrisburg.

THE Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last night, but transacted no business of special public interest.

CAPTAIN DALGLEISH has, we understand, received the appointment of Appraiser of Customs. The salary is $3,500 per year.

CONRAD FELKER was fined $25 by Mayor Callow yesterday morning for demeaning himself improperly in the Sixth ward.

WHERE'S Burnell? James Ellett, who resides on Craig street, Allegheny, yesterday came into possession of a six-legged sheep.

THE Pittsburgh and Kentucky Lubricating Oil Company, of this city, declared their first quarterly dividend yesterday of ten (10) per cent.

A LAND SLIDE near Gallitzen, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, delayed the Cincinnati express, bound west, yesterday morning, a couple of hours.

THE "contest" now going on among the different aspirants for the favor of the "Black Maria" equals the quibble for the nomination for Governor.

THE news of the "troubled waters" at Cincinnati and the consequent loss to our coal men caused considerable excitement in the city yesterday and to-day.

THE corner stone of the Ormsby M. E. Church of South Pittsburgh, Rev. Jeremiah E. Knox, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies.

THE Allegheny small-pox hospital will be closed to-morrow for renovation. It is unoccupied now—the Sanitary Committee having no patients in charge.

MRS. DR. H. T. COFFEY, residing on Sixth avenue, had her foot crushed yesterday by a marble slab, which was upset in from a centre table which she was moving.

THE Committee on Gas of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night, at which permission was given to a number of firms to erect fancy gas lamps fronting their places of business.

AN election was held yesterday for directors of the Penn National Bank, with the following result: Wm. Varnum, Thos. N. Miller, Jos. Beamer, H. D. Seitz, R. Koenig, James McQuiston, J. L. Koother, Nich. Heil, and C. Ziegler.

DETECTIVE GEORGE STRAIN has declined to accept the position of "escort man" at Wood street and Fifth avenue, and the vacancy caused by the transfer of officer McGinty to the Central Station-house has been filled by officer Michael Dean.

AN election for directors of the Brownsville Flank Road Company, the following gentlemen have been chosen for the ensuing year: Ralph Johnston, Abijah Hays, Daniel Bennett, William Moore, William Noble, William Cowan, John Phillips.

THE Temperance men are now exercised over a new conundrum—whether the "new liquor law" doesn't dispose of "local option" so far as Allegheny county is concerned? In view of the fact that the new bill passed *after* the "local option" measure, the answer seems to be in the affirmative.

ALLEGHENY'S active Alderman, Davy Smith, runs says, for a brief season proposes to lay aside the grave responsibilities of magistracy and go into training preparatory to the special meeting of the Board of Control, at which the City Superintendency question is again to be wrestled with.

THE following persons were elected Vestrymen of the St. Paul's (Lacyville) Church, on Monday evening, April 8th, for the ensuing year: L. H. Harris, O. Metcalf, G. Parys, Wm. Barnes, Wm. Metcalf, J. Rebman, A. H. Patterson, Wm. Mullins, R. Miller, L. Cokaine, E. P. Jones, Wm. Gray.

THE Commissioners appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an independent school district in that part of Wilkinsburg township lying the city line, will meet in the school house in Wilkinsburg, when the interested parties on both sides will have a hearing. Messrs. John Wilson, T. J. Craig and R. J. McCully are the Commissioners.

MAYOR CALLOW, in his determined efforts to dispose of street loafers, has the sympathy of every respectable citizen. The business of street loafing has assumed large proportions recently in Allegheny, and, with the advent of spring, renewed activity was expected, but happily His Honor has interfered, and it is to be hoped will be entirely successful in his designs.

OUR correspondent "D" desires, through our columns, to call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the wretched condition of a great part of the pavement on Wylie avenue. If it is not the duty of the Street Commissioner, he thinks the ward constable should look up the proper authorities, before the city is mulct in heavy damages from sprained or broken limbs.

THE New Orleans *Republicans* says: "Hon. Robert Mills, ex-member of Congress from Pittsburgh, is now in this city with a party of five young ladies, on a tour of pleasure. They have visited several other Southern cities since they left home, and will leave for Washington this evening. Mr. McKnight was introduced by General Herron. His party are guests at the St. Charles Hotel."

A LITTLE GIRL, whose name we did not learn, was last evening run over by a Fifteenth street passenger train on Fifteenth street. The driver whipped up his horses and left the child to take care of itself, or be looked after by others who might have an infinitesimal quantity of humanity in their composition. The child was not dangerously injured, but that she was not killed was no fault of the inhuman driver.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Detective Hartley, proceeding under telegraphic instructions from Pittsburgh, visited the Newport Variture upon its arrival here yesterday, and arrested a boy whose real name is Frank Anderson, but who gave the name of Fred Dettmer. The boy had run away from Smithland, Ky., a few days ago, and the detective took him into custody for the purpose of returning him to his anxious parents."

THE Second National Loan and Homestead Association have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, D. P. Corwin; Vice President, William H. Faulkner; Secretary, Albert Pitcairn; Treasurer, W. M. Porter; Directors, George W. Ahl, Albert Pitcairn, A. P. Parkin, William Murdock, J. Washington, A. W. Erwin, Charles S. Gill, Samuel B. Smith, A. Harning, James H. Murdock, Robert Andrews, William Heagy.

A LITTLE before midnight on Monday a resident of Oxford township, Allegheny county, named A. J. Stewart, attempted to commit suicide at the Union Depot Hotel, by cutting his throat with a large pen-knife. The deed was committed at the head of the stairs at the west end of the building, and the man rolled down the stairs to the platform below. He was picked up and carried into the hotel, where he was attended by Dr. Hamilton. It was feared for a time that the wound would result fatally, but to-day the patient is much better, and will undoubtedly recover. In explanation of the rash attempt upon his life, he states that for years past he has been subject to fits of derangement.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mayor Callow yesterday fined Frank Gallagher $20 and costs for insulting ladies on Beaver avenue.

Wm. Bushman charged Wm. Grove with felonious assault and battery. The parties are brothers-in-law, and it is alleged that Grave attacked Bushman with a huge knife, and inflicted a number of severe cuts on his arm. Detective Scott has a warrant for the accused, who has left the city.

The man who attacked and so brutally treated his wife, in the Tenth ward, on Saturday evening, was Conrad Staegler, and not Jacob Miller, as we inadvertently stated yesterday. Miller is the prosecutor. Alderman Koenig has committed the accused to jail for a hearing on Friday. The woman is injured internally, and was lying in a precarious condition yesterday.

Amelia Berry before Alderman O'Donnell, charges her husband, James Berry, with abusing her in a shameful manner. The prosecutrix alleges that the accused knocked her down, kicked her, and bit her fingers. An officer is looking for Berry.

Wm. Wilson was yesterday morning sent to the Work House for thirty days, on a charge of vagrancy.

Drunkenness and disorderly conduct resulted in the banishment of John Davis to Claremont for thirty days.

James Williams on a similar charge, went up for sixty days.

Mayor Blackmore had twenty-one applicants for clemency yesterday morning.

Alderman Taylor yesterday committed Thos. C. Morris to jail for trial at Court, on a charge of surety of the peace, on oath of his wife, Martha.

Mrs. Mary Jenkins, of East Birmingham, charges her husband, Thomas Jenkins, with desertion and abandonment, Alderman McMasters has issued the warrant.

James McGuire is charged, on two informations, with assault and battery, the prosecutor being Nicholas Rees. He will have a hearing before the Mayor this evening at four o'clock.

Mary Donovan last evening came to the office of Alderman O'Donnell, and made an information charging her husband, Matthew Donovan with disorderly conduct. The woman alleged that her husband was drunken and worthless, and had had everything ejected herself and their two sons from the house and locked the door upon them. An officer was sent with one of the lads to the house in the Twelfth ward; the man was forced to open the door, and his temporary confinement was changed to involuntary imprisonment.

Matthew Caubbell, arrested for disorderly conduct, on oath of his wife, will be a guest of Superintendent Cordier for twenty days.

Martha Aiters, charged for a similar offense on oath of Mary Ann Miller, paid costs, promised to do better in the future, and was discharged.

John Steinbaugh, toll keeper in the Seventeenth ward, made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Frank Pomble with disorderly conduct at the toll gate. The accused was arrested by detective Scott, and left $30 for his appearance for a hearing.

Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Murphy, charged on oath of Lieut. Hager, with selling liquor without license, had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore yesterday afternoon. They promised to sin no more in the manner alleged in the charges, paid the costs, and the suits were withdrawn.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCILS.

Meeting Last Night—The Financial situation—Prospective Benefits of Consolidation—The Police Force Appointed—The Funds Low—A Loan to be Negotiated.

The Council of East Birmingham last evening held a regular monthly meeting.

Present—Messrs. Hahn, Miller, Eitenmiller, Fisher, Ihmsen, Felker, Kemler, Habermann, Thornton, Fox, Brown, Wharton and Burgess Dressel.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Haberman, of the Finance Committee, reported that the funds were very low; that the borough owed its treasurer, and that the coming week a loan of $2,000 would have to be made to meet their debts. He suggested that the Borough Solicitor be instructed to collect immediately the paving and sewer assessments and other dues.

Mr. Thornton—Can't we draw on Pittsburgh for the amount we owe?

Mr. Burgess—I think not, for we are not consolidated yet. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hahn moved that the report of the committee be accepted and the committee instructed to make a loan of $5,000. Carried.

Mr. Eitemiller, of the Street Committee, reported the expenses for the last month as $208.37. Also, that they had examined the wooden culverts on Sarah street, which were too small and were inadequate to carry off the water. Therefore they recommended that suitable iron culverts be put down at the expense of the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company, as per contract. The recommendation was adopted and the committee ordered that the culverts put down. Also that the muddy condition of Main and Sarah streets had not passed the notice of the committee, and they recommend that the Council force the railway companies on those streets to clean them immediately. Recommendation adopted.

They also reported they had examined Mitchell alley between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-fifth streets and found the terminus at Twenty-fifth street too low. They recommend that Twenty-fifth street be properly graded from Carson to Sidney streets. Referred to the Committee with power to act.

The committee also recommend the paving of Wharton street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and the paving of Twenty-seventh street.

Mr. Hahn presented an ordinance for the paving of Wharton street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets as recommended. Passed.

The clerk read a petition for the grading and paving of Clifton street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets. Referred to Street Committee to report at next meeting.

Mr. Brown, a petition for the grading and paving of Twenty-seventh street. Referred to the Street Committee to draw up an ordinance and confer with the authorities of Ormsby borough so as to agree on the kind of pavement. The matter was up last year, but Ormsby, which owns over half the street, wanted wooden pavement and East Birmingham cobble stone.

Mr. Fox, of the Fire and Gas Committee, reported that they had some street lamps that would not burn, which they had repaired, and everything was working smoothly. He also presented estimates for the Engine House. The Committee approved of the placing of a fire-plug on the corner of Twentieth and Wharton streets. Report accepted and approved, and the fire plug ordered.

The clerk read the report of the Police Committee. The report recommended the increase of the police force to nine men, one to be captain and the other patrolmen; also the appointment of a high constable and an assistant to the day force. Report accepted.

The Burgess reported that during the month since he had been in office, there had been 18 arrests made; $32 were collected from fines. The police pay roll amounted to $236.47. The report was accepted and warrants ordered.

The clerk read a petition from Dieterle & Driscoll, contractors for the grading and paving of Edwards alley, asking to have the amount yet due them paid. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hahn presented an ordinance for the construction of a brick sewer on Twentieth street, from Josephine to Sarah street. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

The matter of appointing extra policeman as the Police Committee suggested, was then taken up.

Mr. Haberman was strongly opposed to increasing the force to nine as the finances would not allow it, and the people already had taxes to be increased over 22½ mills and that is levied now and the borough was still in debt.

Mr. Ihmsen moved that the police force be fixed at six for night and five for day police, one of the night police to be Captain. Carried.

The following candidates for the office of Chief of Police were then nominated, viz.: Fred. Faulkner, G. Mittlowsky, Thomas Gibson and Wm. D. Miller.

On motion of Mr. Haberman Wm J. Miller was elected Chief of Police by acclamation.

Several bills were read and warrants ordered for the same.

Adjourned.

Singer Sewing Machine Emporium Removed.

There have been epochs in the history of sewing machines; one of these was the discovery by Mr. Singer, in advance of all others of the mechanical feat that is still accounted the most wonderful. This was the first epoch. The next was the perfection of the first sewing machine in the invention of the shuttle by Elias Howe, to whom, for a time, all other inventions were tributary. Mr. Singer, next to Howe, introduced a perfect machine, and the agency of the Singer machine in Pittsburgh confided to Mr. Straw, of the firm of Straw & Morton, was the first sewing machine agency in the United States of any kind. This was an epoch in the history of the Singer machine. By and by other machines were introduced and an active competition sprang up. The Singers were the first in the market, and the progressive spirit displayed to maintain a first position, not only in this market but in the world. The sales of the Singer machine in 1867 had run up to $50,000 to $60,000 per annum. At this date was another epoch in the progress of the machine, in the association of Mr. Howard Morton with Mr. Straw in the Pittsburgh agency, which then covered more than double the territory than the ten counties of to-day. Then commenced the success of the accession of Mr. Morton to the firm was like an infusion of new life and vigor into its operations. His persistent energy and persuasive address were brought to bear on the sales, which were pushed with wonderful success, illustrating the value of such qualities when enlisted in the interests of a sewing machine that is equal to the very best ever produced the result has been that its reduced territory now belonging to this agency, the sales in 1871 exceeded $225,000. This wonderful increase has been brought about within the past five years, and places the Singer, as it has always been in the United States, the Singer Machine Company, notwithstanding its many competitors, sold 52,000 more machines than any of them. The rapid growth of their trade has compelled the Company again and again to provide more commodious quarters for their business, and yesterday another epoch was marked by their removal from No. 20 Sixth street, where they had been located for years, to their new No. 54 in the same street, where their sample and sales room has been fitted up in the most tasteful and elegant manner, and where their business will be distributed over the several floors with speaking trumpets communicating from each with the others, and all with the counting room, and where in addition to all these accessories they have a spacious four story store house in the rear, provided with an elevator, in which will be found also a complete machine shop in which to make all repairs. Who would have thought ten years ago that an establishment so extensive and so grand, would have been found necessary to accommodate a single agency for a little household treasure, then almost unknown, and in most parts of the world unheard of. We heartily congratulate Messrs. Straw & Morton on their signal success and their bright prospects—we say bright, because the firm has ample capital, buy largely for cash and sell as good machines as the world has produced, and on terms always fully as favorable as any of the standard machines in the market. Go on gentlemen conquering and to conquer, your work has been a blessing to womankind.

Choose a Good One.

There are so many sewing machines now before the public, that it becomes an exceedingly perplexing matter for the ladies to make a choice. Each machine seems to have a specialty which recommends it to favor, but there are few of them which combine all the excellencies that are desirable and should be connected with a first-class machine. There is one, however, which seems to meet every requirement—the Florence,—which Messrs. Heckert & McCain, No. 6 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, are the agents. This is really one of the most perfectly simple machines in its arrangement of any that are made, and is constructed of the most durable material. Its points of excellence need hardly be noted here, as the best evidence of its excellence is in the fact that it has rapidly gained popularity in our community and as far as heard from gives general satisfaction. The purchaser of a Florence seem as well pleased with it at the end a six months' or year's trial as they were the first day it was taken from the ware-rooms. Our lady readers who are looking about for a sewing machine should examine the Florence.

For Spring and Summer.

It is really a pleasure to look over the elegant stock of new goods, for spring and summer wear which Messrs. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co., have laid in at their elegant house southwest corner of the Diamond and Federal street, Allegheny. They have on hand now one of the finest and most carefully selected assortment of goods that can be seen west of the mountains, and having made their purchases before the recent advance in prices, their patrons can have the advantage of purchasing at fully from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than rates elsewhere. Any readers who may be doubtful of this may easily satisfy themselves of the excellence of Sutmeyers' stock and the low prices by calling at the house to-day, or at any time when they wish to make a purchase.

Great Bargains in Pianos.

A Decker Brothers Piano, in use but six months and scarcely soiled; cost $750; will be sold for $425; warranted for ten years.

A very elegant Hazelton Brothers Piano, in use but four months; cost $650; will be sold for $350.

A very fine-toned Stanley & Sons Piano, richly carved case; cost $600; will be sold for $275; in use but a short time.

A very good Hoffman & Hale Piano, in use but one year; cost $475; will be sold for $225, at J. M. Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

Ladies Brown and White Cotton Hose.

Children's Extra Long White Cotton Hose. Children's Mixed Cotton Hose. Children's Fancy Cotton Hose. Ladies and Children's Lisle Thread and Berlin Gloves. A large assortment of New Goods at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

DEGELMAN & BLACK.

THE COURTS,

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of the Commonwealth against policemen John Moore, Stax and Gibson, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Jeremiah Holland, which was taken up Monday, was concluded, the jury returning a verdict of guilty with a recommend ation to mercy.

The next case called was that against George Hober and Gotlieb Pfeil, indicted for cruelty to animals on oath of Frank Shlike. The defendants are brewers, doing business in Lawrenceville, and own a pair of mules. They are charged with starving the animals, from the effects of which one of them died, and that they refused to either sell the mules or feed them. Guilty.

George Fox was then placed on trial for aggravated assault and battery. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, each party to pay one-half the costs.

A CHARACTERISTIC anecdote is related of an out-at-elbows poet, who, by some freak of fortune, coming into possession of a $5 bill, called to a lad and said: "Johnny, my boy, take this William and get it changed." "What do you mean by calling it William?" inquired the wondering lad. "Why, Johnny," replied the poet, "I am not sufficiently familiar with it to take the liberty of calling it Bill."

A LITTLE BOY in Palmyra, playing with a ball of worsted thread attached to his mother's crochet work, accidentally swallowed it, and had to be held by several able-bodied Irish women while every yard of it was unwound in his blessed little stomach by reeling the end projecting from his mouth. So, at least, a local chronicle recites, and if the story be true the poor child's sufferings must have been really crewel.

A WEALTHY Yonkers gentleman, thinking that he could find no suitable carpets for his new house in this country, had them manufactured in England. When they arrived he hired a Yonkers man to put them down, who quietly informed him that if anything should happen to the new floor coverings he could supply the deficiency, as